



## Saddam: U.S. threat led to annexation

ANKARA (AP) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was quoted in a Turkish newspaper Saturday as saying the decision to merge Kuwait with Iraq was prompted by the U.S. military threat in the Gulf. In the second installment of an interview in Baghdad by former Prime Minister Bajant Ecevit for the Istanbul daily Milliyet, Saddam was quoted as saying: "Kuwait is now ours... we might have refrained from taking such a decision if the U.S. troops were not massed in the region with the threat of invading us." He said if the United States had not sent its troops to the region, Iraq would have attempted to develop the status of the temporary revolutionary administration proclaimed in Kuwait after the Iraqi invasion Aug. 2. Saddam said the temporary government in Kuwait was not strong enough to take a position against the U.S. troops. "We would not be able to ask from our people and armed forces to fight until the last drop of their blood, if we had not said that Kuwait was now part of Iraq... we would not be able to prepare Iraqi public opinion for the possibility of war," he added. Saddam said he believed a solution could be found to the problems only with a discussion among Arabs.

UNCOVER  
INCOHERENT  
ASUREIN

Volume 15 Number 4502

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جورдан تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية للرأي

## Yazov: Gulf war will be murder

ROME (AP) — The Soviet defence minister was quoted Saturday as saying that bombing of civilians in the Gulf would be tantamount to murder and he couldn't see his country intervening militarily. In an interview with the Turin newspaper *La Stampa*, Defence Minister Dmitri Yazov was asked about the possibility of the United States attacking Iraq and to explain the Soviet position. "I don't exclude it. The Americans have concentrated about 170,000 men, plus 1,000 warplanes and 500 tanks. They have enough forces to execute an attack but I don't believe it's the thing to do because one cannot avoid war with war, that would only demonstrate that confronted with the strong, the weak are always guilty," Yazov was quoted as saying. "Certainly Saddam (Hussein) ... is an aggressor, but what do the civilians, who would be the ones to die, have to do with anything? As for us, I cannot decide for the government, but if war breaks out I don't believe we would intervene. You see, we have announced to the entire world that we would limit ourselves to defending the territory within our own borders. To go to fight for Kuwait, or for Iraq, for us, makes no sense," he said.

AMMAN SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1990, RABI'A AWWAL 4, 1411

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

King cables good  
wishes to Fahd

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on his country's national day. The King also wished the Saudi monarch continued health and happiness and further progress and prosperity for the Saudi Arabian people. Saudi Arabia cancelled celebrations Sunday marking its national day as a mark of solidarity with Kuwait, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported Saturday. "This is to show solidarity with the state of sisterly Kuwait in the painful tragedy because of the brutal Iraqi aggression and the deep wounds it caused to its people and government," it quoted a royal court statement as saying. The Sept. 23 anniversary marks the merger of Najd in the central Arabia and the western area of Hijaz to form the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 48 years ago.

Fahd contacts  
Hassan II, Mubarak

AMMAN (J.T.) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has telephoned King Hassan II of Morocco and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Jordan Television reported Saturday. It said the three leaders discussed the Gulf crisis. The contacts follow a meeting His Majesty King Hussein held with Hassan II and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid in Rabat last week.

Tunis sends peace  
message to Iraq

TUNIS (R) — Tunisian Prime Minister Hamad Karoui left for Baghdad Saturday with a letter from President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali for Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis, officials said. The Tunisian news agency TAP said the message was "within the framework of steps to find a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis." Tunisia has proposed a solution based on five principles:

An Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, replacement of Western imperial forces in the Gulf with Arab peacekeepers, freedom for foreign civilians held in Iraq and solutions for disputes between Kuwait and Iraq and the Middle East conflict. Karoui's delegation includes Foreign Minister Habib Boulak and two parliamentary deputies, Beji Cai Essebsi and Mabrouk Azzam.

Aoun says  
reforms 'stillborn'

BEIRUT (AP) — Reforms said by President Elias Hrawi to end Lebanon's civil war were "stillborn" rebel General Michel Aoun was quoted Saturday as saying. Aoun did not respond directly to Hrawi's invitation to join the peace process or face a military assault to force him from the Christian enclave he occupies northeast of Beirut. Hrawi Friday signed into law constitutional reforms to give Muslims an equal share of power with the long-dominant Christians.

'Coup' in Khartoum  
reported from Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Sudan's military leaders have foiled the second coup attempt in five months, staged by junior and retired army officers. Arab diplomats in Cairo said Saturday. They said some of the plotters were arrested but could not confirm a report in Egypt's Al Waffa newspaper that 12 officers and other soldiers had been executed. "There was a coup attempt on Sept. 8, but it was quickly contained before its launch," a diplomat in Khartoum told Reuters by telephone. Officials in Sudan, whose devastated economy has for years been a cause of political instability, said by phone they were unaware of any new coup attempt.

Saudi desert heat  
begins to drop

AUDI ARABIA (R) — Desert temperatures have fallen sharply since U.S. soldiers began arriving in Saudi Arabia's searing heat six weeks ago. U.S. marines at a desert air base said peak daytime temperatures had dropped 10 degrees Fahrenheit (11 centigrade) to a more tolerable 33 F (37 C).

'We must avert an expulsion area that would cause untold death, destruction and misery'

## King addresses Americans

**Jordan had no prior knowledge of Iraqi takeover of Kuwait** ● **It continues to recognise the emiri government** ● **Priority must be given to defusing tension but credible assurances needed that other problems will be addressed** ● **All governments should be encouraged to democratise**

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday called on the American Congress and people to support a negotiated solution to the Gulf crisis that would allow the withdrawal of the multinational forces from the Gulf and war and destruction.

In a letter addressed to the U.S. Congress and American people, broadcast live from Amman on Cable News Network (CNN) television, the King also denied that Jordan had any advanced knowledge or role in Iraq's Aug. 2 takeover of Kuwait.

The King said he took the step of addressing a direct appeal to the Congress and American people since he felt it was his duty to prevent war.

"We must avert an explosion in

this highly inflammable area straddling the world's richest oil reserves that would cause untold death, destruction and misery with disastrous repercussions far beyond this vital region and this period of human life," the King said.

Following is the full text of the King's message read out on CNN:

A THOUGHTFUL, perceptive, humane letter of encouragement from an American citizen by the name of Mr. Edwin Brown, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, which I recently received, helped reinvigorate my belief in the ultimate decency and sense of fair play of the American people, and indeed in the decency of mankind.

He wrote that:

"It must be tempting for you to conclude that all your efforts to re-

worried, I am really concerned because by miscalculation, design, any quarter could ignite this situation and the results will be devastating for the region, for the world for a very long time to come."

The Iraqi INA editor also said American interests in the Arab region would not be safe from danger.

"Bush must be briefed in detail on the extent of the popular anger and the decisions of popular, mass, and religious organisations, as well as parties and personalities, against the U.S. interests and presence in the region."

INA did not elaborate on the "decisions" it referred to, or the threat to the United States.

An Iraqi paper said Mubarak will meet the same fate as his assassinated predecessor, Anwar Sadat.

INA quoted the Al Jumhuriya newspaper as branding Mubarak a U.S. puppet.

"Sadat's fate awaits Hosni, the servant of the Americans and Zionists," the daily said.

Sadat was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists at a military parade near Cairo Oct. 6, 1981, two years after he signed the Camp David treaty with Israel.

INA also ridiculed Bush's allegation that mass demonstrations in Baghdad after a videotaped message by the American president was broadcast a week ago were staged.

Iraqi Television broadcast Bush's message last Sunday, in which he said Saddam was leading Iraq "once again" to the brink of war and ruin by the Aug. 2 invasion and annexation of Kuwait. Shortly after the broadcast, thousands of Iraqis paraded

through Baghdad shouting "Death to Bush" and "Death to America."

Bush said in his news conference that he was increasingly concerned about possible "terrorism" attacks by Iraq and that he would hold Iraqi President Saddam Hussein responsible for any "acts of terrorism" against U.S. interests.

"This intentional signal from Bush — despite the great U.S. military concentration in Najd and Hejaz (Saudi Arabia) — raises in many doubts and fears that the U.S. administration is planning a terrorist act that will use the alleged terrorist threat as a pretext for aggression," the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said.

INA also ridiculed Bush's allegation that mass demonstrations in Baghdad after a videotaped message by the American president was broadcast a week ago were staged.

Iraqi Television broadcast Bush's message last Sunday, in which he said Saddam was leading Iraq "once again" to the brink of war and ruin by the Aug. 2 invasion and annexation of Kuwait. Shortly after the broadcast, thousands of Iraqis paraded

through Baghdad shouting "Death to Bush" and "Death to America."

The Iraqi INA editor also said American interests in the Arab region would not be safe from danger.

"Bush must be briefed in detail on the extent of the popular anger and the decisions of popular, mass, and religious organisations, as well as parties and personalities, against the U.S. interests and presence in the region."

INA did not elaborate on the "decisions" it referred to, or the threat to the United States.

An Iraqi paper said Mubarak will meet the same fate as his assassinated predecessor, Anwar Sadat.

INA quoted the Al Jumhuriya newspaper as branding Mubarak a U.S. puppet.

"Sadat's fate awaits Hosni, the servant of the Americans and Zionists," the daily said.

Sadat was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists at a military parade near Cairo Oct. 6, 1981, two years after he signed the Camp David treaty with Israel.

INA also ridiculed Bush's allegation that mass demonstrations in Baghdad after a videotaped message by the American president was broadcast a week ago were staged.

Iraqi Television broadcast Bush's message last Sunday, in which he said Saddam was leading Iraq "once again" to the brink of war and ruin by the Aug. 2 invasion and annexation of Kuwait. Shortly after the broadcast, thousands of Iraqis paraded

through Baghdad shouting "Death to Bush" and "Death to America."

The Iraqi INA editor also said American interests in the Arab region would not be safe from danger.

"Bush must be briefed in detail on the extent of the popular anger and the decisions of popular, mass, and religious organisations, as well as parties and personalities, against the U.S. interests and presence in the region."

INA did not elaborate on the "decisions" it referred to, or the threat to the United States.

An Iraqi paper said Mubarak will meet the same fate as his assassinated predecessor, Anwar Sadat.

INA quoted the Al Jumhuriya newspaper as branding Mubarak a U.S. puppet.

"Sadat's fate awaits Hosni, the servant of the Americans and Zionists," the daily said.

Sadat was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists at a military parade near Cairo Oct. 6, 1981, two years after he signed the Camp David treaty with Israel.

INA also ridiculed Bush's allegation that mass demonstrations in Baghdad after a videotaped message by the American president was broadcast a week ago were staged.

Iraqi Television broadcast Bush's message last Sunday, in which he said Saddam was leading Iraq "once again" to the brink of war and ruin by the Aug. 2 invasion and annexation of Kuwait. Shortly after the broadcast, thousands of Iraqis paraded

through Baghdad shouting "Death to Bush" and "Death to America."

The Iraqi INA editor also said American interests in the Arab region would not be safe from danger.

"Bush must be briefed in detail on the extent of the popular anger and the decisions of popular, mass, and religious organisations, as well as parties and personalities, against the U.S. interests and presence in the region."

INA did not elaborate on the "decisions" it referred to, or the threat to the United States.

An Iraqi paper said Mubarak will meet the same fate as his assassinated predecessor, Anwar Sadat.

INA quoted the Al Jumhuriya newspaper as branding Mubarak a U.S. puppet.

"Sadat's fate awaits Hosni, the servant of the Americans and Zionists," the daily said.

Sadat was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists at a military parade near Cairo Oct. 6, 1981, two years after he signed the Camp David treaty with Israel.

INA also ridiculed Bush's allegation that mass demonstrations in Baghdad after a videotaped message by the American president was broadcast a week ago were staged.

Iraqi Television broadcast Bush's message last Sunday, in which he said Saddam was leading Iraq "once again" to the brink of war and ruin by the Aug. 2 invasion and annexation of Kuwait. Shortly after the broadcast, thousands of Iraqis paraded

through Baghdad shouting "Death to Bush" and "Death to America."

The Iraqi INA editor also said American interests in the Arab region would not be safe from danger.

"Bush must be briefed in detail on the extent of the popular anger and the decisions of popular, mass, and religious organisations, as well as parties and personalities, against the U.S. interests and presence in the region."

INA did not elaborate on the "decisions" it referred to, or the threat to the United States.

An Iraqi paper said Mubarak will meet the same fate as his assassinated predecessor, Anwar Sadat.

INA quoted the Al Jumhuriya newspaper as branding Mubarak a U.S. puppet.

"Sadat's fate awaits Hosni, the servant of the Americans and Zionists," the daily said.

Sadat was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists at a military parade near Cairo Oct. 6, 1981, two years after he signed the Camp David treaty with Israel.

INA also ridiculed Bush's allegation that mass demonstrations in Baghdad after a videotaped message by the American president was broadcast a week ago were staged.

Iraqi Television broadcast Bush's message last Sunday, in which he said Saddam was leading Iraq "once again" to the brink of war and ruin by the Aug. 2 invasion and annexation of Kuwait. Shortly after the broadcast, thousands of Iraqis paraded

through Baghdad shouting "Death to Bush" and "Death to America."

The Iraqi INA editor also said American interests in the Arab region would not be safe from danger.

"Bush must be briefed in detail on the extent of the popular anger and the decisions of popular, mass, and religious organisations, as well as parties and personalities, against the U.S. interests and presence in the region."

INA did not elaborate on the "decisions" it referred to, or the threat to the United States.

An Iraqi paper said Mubarak will meet the same fate as his assassinated predecessor, Anwar Sadat.

INA quoted the Al Jumhuriya newspaper as branding Mubarak a U.S. puppet.

"Sadat's fate awaits Hosni, the servant of the Americans and Zionists," the daily said.

Sadat was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists at a military parade near Cairo Oct. 6, 1981, two years after he signed the Camp David treaty with Israel.

INA also ridiculed Bush's allegation that mass demonstrations in Baghdad after a videotaped message by the American president was broadcast a week ago were staged.

Iraqi Television broadcast Bush's message last Sunday, in which he said Saddam was leading Iraq "once again" to the brink of war and ruin by the Aug. 2 invasion and annexation of Kuwait. Shortly after the broadcast, thousands of Iraqis paraded

through Baghdad shouting "Death to Bush" and "Death to America."

The Iraqi INA editor also said American interests in the Arab region would not be safe from danger.

"Bush must be briefed in detail on the extent of the popular anger and the decisions of popular, mass, and religious organisations, as well as parties and personalities, against the U.S. interests and presence in the region."

INA did not elaborate on the "decisions" it referred to, or the threat to the United States.

An Iraqi paper said Mubarak will meet the same fate as his assassinated predecessor, Anwar Sadat.

INA quoted the Al Jumhuriya newspaper as branding Mubarak a U.S. puppet.

"Sadat's fate awaits Hosni, the servant of the Americans and Zionists," the daily said.

Sadat was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists at a military parade near Cairo Oct. 6, 1981, two years after he signed the Camp David treaty with Israel.

INA also ridiculed Bush's allegation that mass demonstrations in Baghdad after a videotaped message by the American president was broadcast a week ago were staged.

Iraqi Television broadcast Bush's message last Sunday, in which he said Saddam was leading Iraq "once again" to the brink of war and ruin by the Aug. 2 invasion and annexation of Kuwait. Shortly after the broadcast, thousands of Iraqis paraded

through Baghdad shouting "Death to Bush" and "Death to America."

The Iraqi INA editor also said American interests in the Arab region would not be safe from danger.

Security Council to meet Tuesday at foreign minister level to study draft resolution

## Yemen says Iraq air embargo will be piracy

PARIS (Agencies) — Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh said Friday an air embargo against Iraq would be an act of piracy and his country would do its best to make it fail.

Saleh, whose country is a member of the United Nations Security Council, stopped short of threatening an outright breach of an air embargo, saying Yemen would show solidarity with decisions taken by the international community.

Speaking on the French television Channel TF1 from Yemen's capital Sanaa, Saleh said: "It would be an act of air piracy... which looks to us more like banditry than international law."

"We cannot approve this measure and we will do everything possible to make it fail and render it inapplicable."

Yemen has condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait but has criticised the decision to deploy thousands of foreign troops on Iraq's borders.

The five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council are drafting a resolution on an air embargo against Iraq, to try to ensure the world breaks all commercial contact with Baghdad. Saleh said an air embargo

would not be useful. "It's not a good idea," he said.

Western intelligence experts suspect Yemen, like Libya, of breaching the U.N. trade embargo against Iraq.

The new resolution aims to close any loopholes in the embargo imposed by the U.N. Security Council Aug. 6, four days after Iraq invaded Kuwait.

Air traffic to Iraq and Kuwait has already been reduced to a trickle. The draft calls on all states to stop aircraft from any nation flying over their territory or to from Iraq unless the plane lands first for inspection and possible detention.

Yemen's ambassador to the United Nations, Abdallah Saleh Al Ashtal, has drawn up a separate resolution calling on states to renew efforts to achieve a peaceful political solution to the Gulf crisis.

The resolution was not meant as a substitute to the air embargo draft, he said, but added: "We have to talk about peace sometimes, too."

The Security Council will meet at the foreign ministers' level on Tuesday in an attempt to adopt the air embargo resolution. But diplomats cautioned Fri-

day that the resolution might not be ready for approval by the ministers, who are being asked to discuss the Gulf crisis.

Soviet U.N. Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov, current council president, said in a statement he intended to call a meeting on Tuesday and that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze would chair the session.

The highly-unusual move, coinciding with the U.N. General Assembly, has long been advocated by the Soviet Union and was picked up by the United States this week in an effort to show solidarity in the Gulf crisis.

A U.S. official in New York said he expected all but three of the 15-member council's foreign ministers to be at the United Nations next week for the General Assembly session. The three — from Cuba, Romania and Ivory Coast — were being asked to change their schedules if possible.

The resolution has been agreed on in principle by the council's five permanent members, the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, China and France, but is still undergoing last-minute alterations.

A U.S. official said Washington inserted some amendments to

ensure that the council would not have to pass yet another resolution to tighten up the worldwide trade embargo it has imposed.

In addition non-aligned nations on the council, sensitive to being taken for granted by the big five, first want to study the draft and may offer amendments of their own.

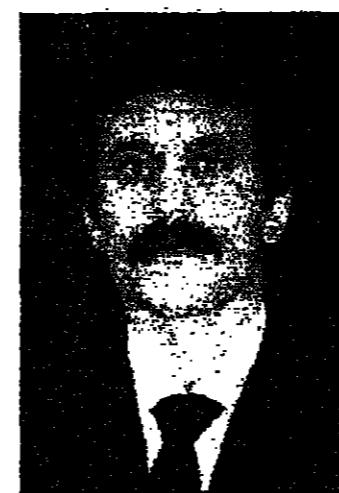
States also are called on to denounce ships of Iraqi registry which enter their ports and have been used in violation of the embargo.

Countries are reminded that the trade embargo includes freezing Iraq's known assets abroad.

In addition to the five permanent members, the 10 non-permanent states who serve on the council on a rotating basis are Canada, Cuba, Colombia, Ivory Coast, Yemen, Ethiopia, Finland, Malaysia, Romania, Zaire.

It will be the eighth time since Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2 that the Security Council has condemned the invasion. It already has repudiated the annexation of Kuwait, imposed sweeping trade sanctions and authorised a maritime embargo.

It will be the second time that the Security Council has called for an air embargo. The first time



Ali Abdullah Saleh

was in May 1968 when sanctions were imposed against the white minority government of Rhodesia. But implementation was negligible and U.N. officials said that embargo was too porous to really have an impact.

"That's why this example is so interesting," said one U.N. official. "Sanctions are working now as they never have worked before and this lends new credence to sanctions as a tool in peacekeeping."

Brian Urquhart, former under-secretary-general in charge of peacekeeping, said in an interview Thursday about the U.N. sanctions: "This will be a genuine turning point in human history because this will be the test of whether collective security is a valid response to aggression."

Iraq has repudiated all U.N. resolutions condemning its action and has said that the trade embargo will mean the starvation of Iraqis, including women, children and old men.

## U.N. appeal for Jordan delayed again

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Security Council again delayed approval Friday of a letter asking the U.N. secretary general to implement sanctions committee recommendations for helping Jordan overcome the economic effects of applying sanctions against Iraq.

Jordan has said it would face annual losses totalling nearly \$3 billion.

More than a dozen other countries have also applied for relief, saying they too would face severe economic loss.

The committee recently drafted a report recommending an appeal to all states to provide Jordan with immediate technical, financial and material assistance, but without specifying any sum.

A letter from the Security Council asking Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to implement the recommendations has been delayed because Yemen first seeks adoption of a formal resolution providing a framework for dealing with all such hardship cases, a committee source said.

### Sri Lankan request

The Security Council's sanctions committee has decided to ask for more details before approving a request by Sri Lanka for permission to send a food shipment to its nationals stranded in Kuwait and Iraq, a committee source said.

Sri Lanka's U.N. representative, Ambassador David Perera, told the committee in a letter Tuesday that the conditions facing his countrymen had deteriorated "and an urgent situation has arisen where immediate despatch of foodstuffs for the Sri Lankan nationals in Iraq and Kuwait is necessary."

According to other sources, there are about 85,000 Sri Lankans in Kuwait alone.

The committee source said more information was sought about the proposed food ship, including the route it would take and what arrangements would be made to ensure the cargo was distributed in accordance with the Security Council's sanctions provisions.

These call for any food allowed through the U.N. embargo against Iraq to be distributed by the United Nations in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) or other appropriate humanitarian agencies.

Iraq has said it would oppose any foreign monitoring of food distribution.

## Ershad pledges firm opposition to Iraq

DHAKA (AP) — President Husain Mohammad Ershad has said his government's opposition to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait will not waver despite the increasing hardships to his country.

"It's a matter of principle. How can I accept a powerful neighbour invading a country and annexing it? Yes, many Bangladeshi workers there, but has it made any difference to countries who have not condemned the aggression?" The 60-year-old former army general said.

"Iraq has to evacuate Kuwait, and Kuwait has to become a sovereign country again," he said. "Things are very much against him. He never expected the whole world would go against him."

He denied that his stance was dictated by Bangladesh's heavy dependence on foreign aid, which has risen to an annual \$2 billion in recent years — an amount that last year equalled his country's development budget.

Ershad is to meet this weekend with Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan, president of the United Arab Emirates, before heading to New York on Tuesday for a United Nations session.

The main opposition parties, who refuse to participate in elections as long as Ershad is in power, objected to the president announcing his decision and only later putting it to a vote in parliament. Ershad, whose Jatiya Party

holds 87 per cent of the parliamentary seats, seized power in a bloodless coup in 1982.

"We took the right political stand," Ershad contended at his residence inside the Dhaka commandant, a sprawling military complex of command centres and officers' bungalows. "Nobody in this country can accept aggression. It will pay a rich political dividend to us."

"Iraq has to evacuate Kuwait, and Kuwait has to become a sovereign country again," he said. "Things are very much against him. He never expected the whole world would go against him."

He denied that his stance was dictated by Bangladesh's heavy dependence on foreign aid, which has risen to an annual \$2 billion in recent years — an amount that last year equalled his country's development budget.

Ershad is to meet this weekend with Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan, president of the United Arab Emirates, before heading to New York on Tuesday for a United Nations session.

The main opposition parties, who refuse to participate in elections as long as Ershad is in power, objected to the president announcing his decision and only later putting it to a vote in parliament. Ershad, whose Jatiya Party

## U.S. sees substantial Iraqi grain imports despite embargo

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has forecast that Iraq may import substantial amounts of grains worth millions of dollars despite the tight United Nations trade embargo against it.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has projected in its latest report that Baghdad is likely to import 1.75 million tonnes of wheat, barley and rice between now and next September.

But grain trade analysts said the forecast sounds very high given the embargo on Iraq, unless it is smuggling by land," said Steve McCoy, president of the North American Export Grain Association, which groups grain sellers.

Although there were bound to be some leaks in any international embargo, most major world grain exporters were strictly adhering to it, he added.

The latest 1.75 million tonnes forecast compares with an August forecast of 2.85 million tonnes of Iraq before its August 2 invasion of Kuwait.

## U.S. settles \$200m Iranian weapons claim

THE HAGUE (AP) — The United States has paid \$200 million to Iran for undelivered American weapons ordered before the Shah was overthrown, Western diplomats said.

The claims settlement — part of an umbrella Iranian claim against the United States' foreign military sales programme — was the largest before the Iran-United States claims tribunal here. Tehran puts the entire claim at \$11 billion, an amount Washington disputes as inflated.

The Iranian government had repeatedly set the return of its assets held by Washington as a precondition for any intervention on behalf of the 13 Western hostages held in Beirut by pro-Iranian militants.

The \$200 million represents the remainder of a trust fund set up by the U.S. Defense Department with Iranian funds to pay for Tehran's weapons orders. The department sells weapons to friendly nations under its foreign military sales programme.

U.S. officials concede that most of Iran's 1,200 weapons claims have not yet been settled, the diplomats said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Upon issuance of the claims settlement by the tribunal, the money was immediately transferred to a special account at the Dutch Settlement Bank, a wing of the Dutch Central Bank, they said.

The tribunal is a closed-door forum set up by the 1980 Algiers accord to adjudicate financial claims between the two nations arising out of the 1979 revolution and consequent broken contracts.

It has been the only official forum for contacts between the U.S. and Iranian governments since the break in diplomatic relations after the 1979 seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran by militants.

The Algiers accord gained the release of the 52 Americans held at the embassy.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### McPeak may succeed Dugan

HONOLULU (AP) — President George Bush has nominated General Merrill McPeak to replace the air force chief of staff fired for revealing U.S. military strategy in the Middle East, officials said. McPeak, 54, has been commander of Pacific air forces since July 1988. He oversees more than 60,000 people and U.S. air operations from Japan to the United States. McPeak, a Vietnam veteran and former Thunderbird pilot, is based at Hickam air force base in Honolulu. In a statement, McPeak said he was honoured and looks forward to "the challenge of leading our air force in these important times. If confirmed by the Senate, McPeak will succeed Gen. Michael Dugan, who was fired Monday for publicly discussing U.S. military operations in the Gulf, including contingency plans to bomb Iraq and target Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

### Greece holds Iraqi ships

ATHENS (AP) — A Greek court has ordered two Iraqi supertankers to remain in port until a request for their seizure is decided, the semi-official Athens News Agency (ANA) said. Last month, the state-run Pyrkal ammunitions company asked the court to impound the vessels against debts by Baghdad of \$65 million for purchases during its eight-year war with Iran. A repair company halted work on the Al Farahidi and Jambur tankers when the United Nations imposed a trade embargo on Iraq. The ships docked near the busy port of Piraeus, where Friday's hearing was held. The court is scheduled to hear Pyrkal's request for seizure of the vessels Sept. 27, the ANA said. It quoted Iraq's ambassador in Athens as saying his government was willing to settle the debts to Pyrkal "in a friendly manner." Ambassador Abdul Fatah Al Khazreji said in a statement he had submitted written proposals to Pyrkal to resolve the dispute but had yet to receive a reply, the ANA said.

### Argentina to explain Gulf stance

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina is sending a senior official to five Latin American blockade of Iraq. Foreign Ministry sources told Reuters Friday. Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo announced Tuesday that Argentina will send two warships and 450 personnel — so far the only Latin

American country to take such action. Under-Secretary for Latin American Affairs Raul Carignano will visit Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela in the next week and deliver explanatory letters from President Carlos Menem, the sources said. Menem's decision has provoked strong protest from many Argentine politicians who argue that parliament should approve the deployment of such forces.

### Arabs in Australia oppose Iraq

ABU DHABI (R) — Arabs living in Australia have offered to send 7,000 men to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to help defend it against any attack by Iraq. The official UAE news agency WAM said Saturday that groups of Arabs in Australia had sent a joint letter promising the support to President Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan Al Nahyan. It did not say if he had accepted.

### U.S. cargo ships transit Suez

SUEZ (AP) — Three U.S. navy cargo ships Saturday steamed through the Suez Canal on their way to join a growing U.S. military buildup in the Gulf, a canal official said. The auxiliary sealift ships, Cape Catoche and Cape Horn, and the auxiliary crane ship Cornhusker state entered the canal in regular southbound convoy from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. The U.S. fleet in the Gulf now has more than 50 ships.

### Turkey turns down Dutch offer

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey has turned down an offer by the Dutch government to send 15 F-16 fighter-planes to help the Turkish air force enforce a possible air embargo against Iraq, officials said. The officials would not give any details. The Istanbul daily Milliyet reported that the offer was rejected because Turkey intended to use its own aircraft to monitor its air space in case the United Nations decides on an air embargo. "The Turkish air force has the capacity to fulfill this mission. There is no need for foreign planes for the time being," Milliyet quoted Turkish officials as saying. Milliyet said the Dutch offer was viewed as an attempt to compensate for its failure to send troops to the Gulf. The daily said the offer might also have been a gesture to increase Dutch chances of winning contracts for several Turkish defence projects. The Turkish air force has about 40 locally produced F-16 planes.

### Argentina to explain Gulf stance

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina is sending a senior official to five Latin American blockade of Iraq. Foreign Ministry sources told Reuters Friday. Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo announced Tuesday that Argentina will send two warships and 450 personnel — so far the only Latin

## Cheney: U.S. will sell more arms to S. Arabia

Cheney described reports of Pentagon plans for a \$21-billion arms deal with Saudi Arabia as speculation, "much of it inaccurate."

The United States had already provided Saudi Arabia with equipment to meet a "threat" from Iraq, including F-15 aircraft, M-60 tanks, Stinger missiles and ammunition, he said.

Any further arms sales would require approval by Congress.

"The president has not yet made any final decision on what should be included in that package or what its size should be... but I expect the United States will go forward with the sale," Cheney said.

Asked if he thought a diplomatic solution to the Gulf crisis was possible, Cheney said U.S. forces were in the Gulf to "defend" countries in the region should deterrence fail.

## Saudi rocket deal embarrasses Brazil

BRASILIA (R) — The Foreign Ministry Friday expressed embarrassment at the reported sale of 10,000 Brazilian rockets to Saudi Arabia as Brazilian diplomats in Baghdad negotiated with Iraq for the release of 290 Brazilians from Iraq.

Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek said that success of the mission in getting exit visas for the Brazilians might come "at any moment."

The U.S. government has decided to go ahead with the export of rocket components to Brazil despite fears expressed by the Defense Department of missile proliferation, officials disclosed Friday.

The company declined any comment on the deal, which Brazilian newspapers said was worth \$70 million.

The officials said the export of seven Brazilian rocket motor casings hardened by a U.S. firm was allowed to go ahead to avoid straining U.S.-Brazilian relations. Export licences for 11 others were denied.

The officials said the land-to-land short-range rockets being prepared for shipment are for use in multiple rocket launchers called the

Astro II, newspapers said.

Foreign ministry officials said the announcement was an embarrassment because Brazil now has a diplomatic task force in Baghdad negotiating the departure of 290 Brazilians from Iraq.

Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek said that success of the mission in getting exit visas for the Brazilians might come "at any moment."

The U.S. government has decided to go ahead with the export of rocket components to Brazil despite fears expressed by the Defense Department of missile proliferation, officials disclosed Friday.

The company declined any comment on the deal, which Brazilian newspapers said was worth \$70 million.

## Evacuee pressure eases, but officials brace for further 'human wave'

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The pressure of huge backlog of Asians fleeing Iraq and Kuwait through Jordan has eased for the moment, with most Asian diplomatic missions reporting a smooth process of repatriating their nationals with international help, but evacuation officials are also braced for further "human waves" from across the border with Iraq.

As of Friday midnight, slightly more than 16,000 Indians and Sri Lankans remained in transit camps in Jordanian territory, including a grouping camp near Al Ruweisheit border post, according to embassy officials. It is a far cry from the 70,000 Asians who were in the Kingdom in the first week of September.

A split up of the figure showed there were 5,000 Bangladeshis, 2,000 Sri Lankans, 450 Pakistanis, 200 Filipinos and 7,000 Indians in Jordan on Saturday. Relief officials said the number would remain almost the same with arrivals and departures of around the same volume for this week, barring any "panic exodus" spurred by signs of a military confrontation in the Gulf.

According to figures obtained from diplomatic missions, airlines and the International Organisation of Migrations.

Hassan and Pakistan Inter-

national Airlines (PIA), the national carrier, airlifted 12,800. IOM flew home 1,738 and 1,667 left aboard a ship from Aqaba. Three hundred and fifty-one people left for home by road on private cars on an overland trip through Syria, Turkey and Iran.

Officials at the Honorary Consulate of Bangladesh said almost all Indians remaining in Jordan were at a new camp set up in Azraq. In addition, a few dozens were in Amman, having made their own way from Kuwait by buses and private cars. The Indian evacuation rate is around 3,000 every day from Amman aboard Air India flights, which were boosted since Wednesday by IOM airlifts financed from contributions from various governments. In addition, there is a steady flow of an average of 300 Indians flying in from Baghdad to take flights home from Amman, Air India officials said.

IOM airlifted 2,971 Indians by midnight Saturday, and Air India was scheduled to fly home about 3,000 by early Sunday.

The Pakistani Embassy, which is accommodating its nationals on the Amman International Motor Show grounds, hopes "to have no backlog at all two days time after two IOM flights fly the remaining 450 of our people home," said Wahidul Hassan, first secretary at the embassy.

Hassan and Pakistan Inter-

national Airlines (PIA), the national carrier, airlifted 12,800. IOM flew home 1,738 and 1,667 left aboard a ship from Aqaba. Three hundred and fifty-one people left for home by road on private cars on an overland trip through Syria, Turkey and Iran.

Meanwhile, international airlift operations got an additional contribution from the UAE, whose president, Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan Al Nahayan, Saturday ordered the immediate charter of a number of aircraft to fly home Asians from Jordan.

The decision was made by "the Islamic and humanitarian principles and responsibilities towards sister and friendly countries," according to a report carried by the official emirate's news agency, WAM.

About 2,000 Philippine nationals remained in transit camps in Azraq and Amman, and "by the end of this week we would have cleared all of them," the ambassador told the Jordan Times.

An official at the Honorary Consulate of Sri Lanka said about 10,500 were evacuated through Jordan. According to IOM statistics, Air Lanka, the national carrier, cleared about 1,500. IOM charters airlifted about 7,190 and an IOM-organised ship ferried home about 1,768.

According to consulate official Tamara Pereira, about 5,000 Sri Lankan nationals re-

mained in Jordanian territory as of midnight Friday, excluding few hundreds at the grouping camp near Al Ruweisheit. "We are bringing in an equal number from the border to those flown out every day," she said.

Meanwhile, international airlift operations got an additional contribution from the UAE, whose president, Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan Al Nahayan, Saturday ordered the immediate charter of a number of aircraft to fly home Asians from Jordan.

The aims of the round table discussion part of which was attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor were:

— To explore the impact of the current political and economic situation on the business of women in Jordan. The business women participating in the discussion shared with the group their individual business situation in light of the current situation.

— To discuss how each of these businesswomen is dealing with the current situation and how

## Round table reviews businesswomen's situation

AMMAN (J.T.) — A round table discussion on the "Impact of the Political and Economic Situation on Jordanian Women in Business" took place at the Jordan Design and Trade Centre Saturday.

The aims of the round table discussion part of which was attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor were:

— To explore the impact of the current political and economic situation on the business of women in Jordan. The business women participating in the discussion shared with the group their individual business situation in light of the current situation.

— To discuss how each of these businesswomen is dealing with the current situation and how

each of them proposes to help herself and the business cope with the new emerging situation.

— To collectively suggest solutions and strategies that might help Jordan and businesswomen in Jordan better cope with the current situation, such as:

— Promoting more income-generating schemes and projects that depend on the local market to ensure the employment of more women and thus help raise family income.

— Adopting strategies and schemes that would ensure higher local production to help reduce Jordan's imports and save foreign currency.

— Exporting new markets abroad for exporting Jordanian products.

Emphasising quality and competitive prices to be able to compete in new markets.

Around twenty Jordanian businesswomen took part in the round table discussion. In addition, a three-member consultative group acted as an expert reference for the discussions. Dr. Sima Bahous, communications expert and director of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's HEALTHCOM Project, was moderating the discussion.

The participating women represented the following sectors: industry and trade, tourism, agriculture, handicrafts, small business and entrepreneurs, architecture, building, construction, and pharmaceuticals.

## Meeting to assess water situation

AMMAN (J.T.) — An environmental pollution symposium tackling "Water Pollution in Jordan: Causes and Effects" is to be held at the University of Jordan between Sept. 29 and 30 with 16 lecturers addressing the participants.

The symposium, organised by the University of Jordan (Water Research and Study Centre), the Goethe Institut in Amman and the Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung (foundation) in Amman will review several working papers by local experts discussing the present water pollution in Jordan and hazardous factors such as solid waste disposal sites, effluents of wastewater treatment plants, industries or cesspools.

Experience of other countries in dealing with such problems and applying the experience to Jordan's realities will be presented by foreign experts.

According to a statement Saturday, the symposium aims at assessing the present situation of water qualities in Jordan as affected by urbanisation, industrialisation and agricultural development, at clarifying the economic implications of water quality deterioration, at discussing relevant experiences of other

countries and at recommending future policies and strategies incorporating Jordan's national interests.

The Water Research and Study Centre said in a statement that Jordan had a predominantly semi-arid climate, with a short rainy season in winter and an average rainfall of less than 200 mm in more than 90 per cent of the area. "This fact indicates that, with only a few exceptions, water is scarce and precious," the statement said.

The local population has learned with time to live with meagre water resources, thus adapting their cultural habits and even their conflicts to this basic commodity," the statement added.

It pointed out that the increase in population and urbanisation, the accelerated agricultural development and the rapid establishment of industries had led, in the last few decades, to ever increasing water consumption and production of all types of wastes.

The statement said these factors had affected the available water resources in quality and quantity.

## Jordanian teachers needed in Brunei

AMMAN (Petra) — The Sultanate of Brunei has requested the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in Jordan to provide it with teachers of Arabic and religion to teach at its schools, according to Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Al Faqir.

The Sultan of Brunei also voiced his desire to donate \$250,000 as a contribution towards providing assistance to the Arab and foreign evacuees from Kuwait, the minister said in a statement upon returning to Amman following a visit to the Sultanate of Brunei.

During the visit Faqir signed an agreement paving the way for Jordan-Brunei cooperation in religious affairs, in the publication of Islamic books and coordinating positions at conferences and seminars held in the two countries or abroad.

In his statement the minister said that the two sides set up an executive committee to meet bimonthly to follow up the implementation of the agreement in religious affairs.

During his six-day visit to the Sultanate of Brunei Faqir met with the sultan who voiced his deep appreciation of the efforts carried out by His Majesty King Fahd to bolster ties between the two countries, especially in cultural fields.

## All resolutions must be implemented — PNC member

AMMAN (Petra) — A prominent Palestinian figure Saturday urged the European countries to show as much enthusiasm towards the implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions on Palestine as that shown in the Gulf crisis.

Hout urged the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to give more attention now to the Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine and suggested the formation of a standing committee to deal with this issue.

Hout expressed hope that more and more voices in the Arab World would be raised, demanding democratic rule so that people can have free say in matters related to their own lives and their future.

## Egyptian party urges Arab solution to the Gulf crisis

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Egyptian Nasir Al-Socialist Party has said that the main reason for the Gulf crisis is the willful disrespect by some Arab countries of the firm principles which should be adhered to by the whole Arab world, according to a report in the Arabic daily Al Ra'i.

In a statement issued recently the party said that failure to link national security with pan-Arab security, has led to the absence of a comprehensive pan-Arab strategy.

The party described the hostile position of foreign forces against the Iraqi people and the Iraqi armed forces as a crime because it aims at destroying the Iraqi armed forces which have the role of Arab shield.

Liquidating of Iraqi armed forces, said the party, is an objective which America has committed itself to achieve because it

## Food, cosmetics exhibition opens Oct. 25

AMMAN (J.T.) — An exhibition of locally manufactured clothes organised at the International Car Show Centre near the University of Jordan has come to a close Saturday but a new exhibition, displaying locally processed Jordanian food and cosmetics, will be organised at the centre on Oct. 25, according to a spokesman for the centre.

Ministry of Industry and

## Very important announcement for the public

The third convoy carrying food and medical supplies for Iraqi children will leave Amman Monday Sept. 24, 1990 at 5:00 p.m. from the Seventh Circle heading along the Queen Alia International Airport highway. The convoy will be under the slogan "From the Stone Children, the Heroes of the Intifada in Palestine to the Children of Iraq." Members of the public and their children are invited to join the gathering bidding farewell to the convoy and express their solidarity with the Iraqi children.

Signed by the General Union of Voluntary Societies in Jordan.

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

### Cossiga invites King to Euro-Arab dialogue

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received an invitation Saturday from Italian President Francesco Cossiga to attend the Arab-European dialogue to be held in Venice in October. The invitation was conveyed to King Hussein by Secretary General of the Italian Prime Minister Sergio Berlinguer who was received by the King Saturday at the Royal Court in the presence of Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh.

### Cabinet proposes amendments

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet, meeting Saturday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mudar Badran, approved an amendment to the 1988 civil service law. The amendment stipulates that the law covers all employees at public institutions. The Cabinet also approved an amendment to the Ministry of Agriculture organisations and management law. The amendment provides for defining the role and the duties of the ministry, reorganising its management and cancelling duality between some of its departments.

### Decree appoints acting ministers

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal decree was issued Saturday appointing Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Thabet Al-Taber as acting minister of finance and Minister of Public Works and Housing Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh as acting minister of planning.

### 19,615 evacuees stay in Azraq

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 19,615 evacuees who came from Iraq and Kuwait to Jordan are staying at Al Azraq camps, according to the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRS) sources. The sources said that of the total number 9,131 evacuees are staying at Azraq evacuee camp I, and 10,484 are staying at Al Azraq camp II. At Al Azraq camp I, there are only Indian nationals while at the second camp there are Pakistanis, Filipinos, Sri Lankans, Bangladeshis and Nepalese, the sources said. Meantime, an official source at the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) said 17,463 evacuees had left Jordan through Jordanian airports in the past two days.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

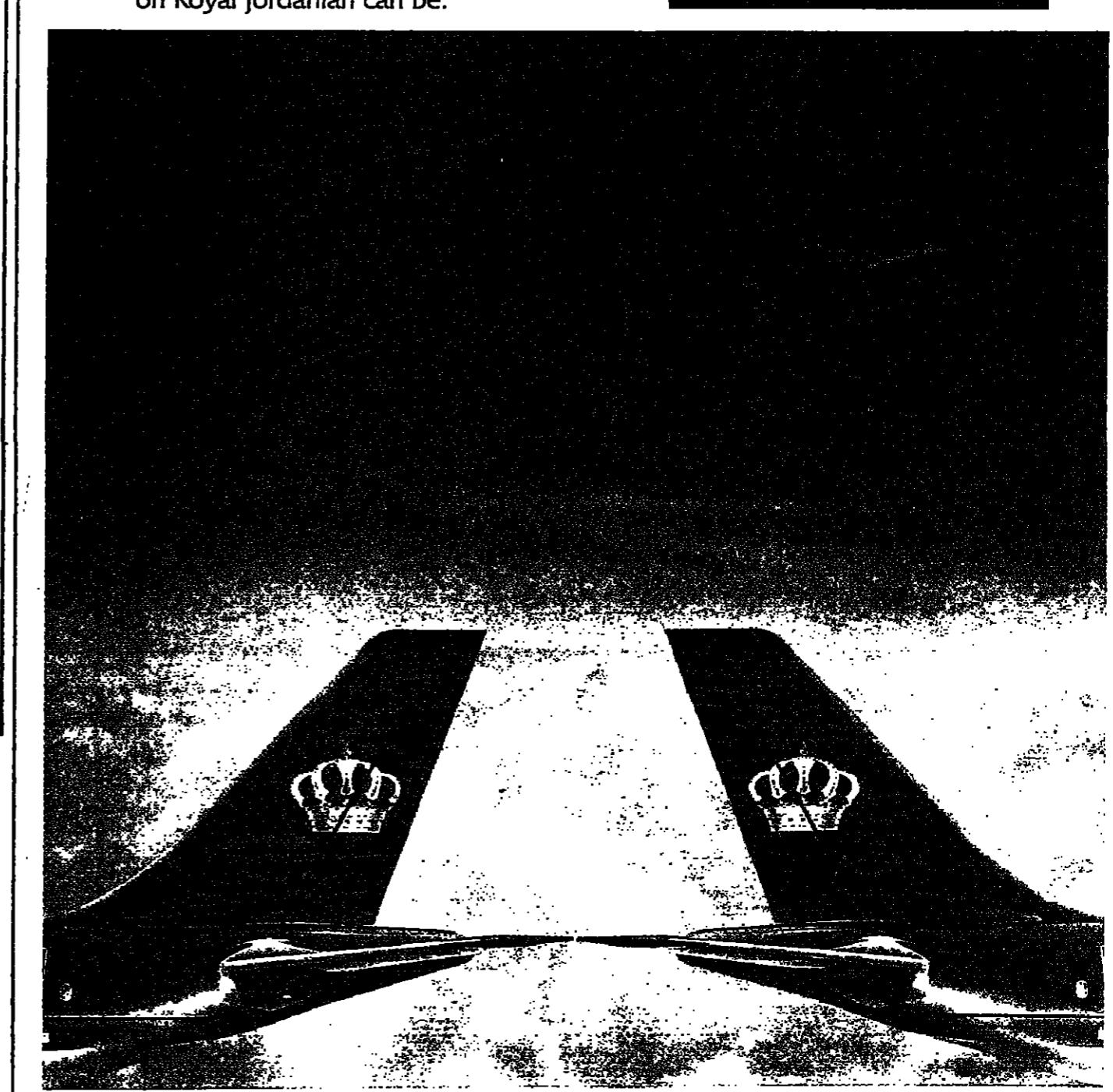
The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

★ Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zaru displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30). ★ Archaeological exhibition entitled "Al Lajja — a Roman Frontier Fort" at the Department of Antiquities' Registration and Research Centre, Jabal Amman.

### FILM

★ Feature film entitled "The Man who Shot Liberty Valance" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
Established 1974

جريدة تأثير يومية عربية مطبوعة تصدر باللغة العربية في المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

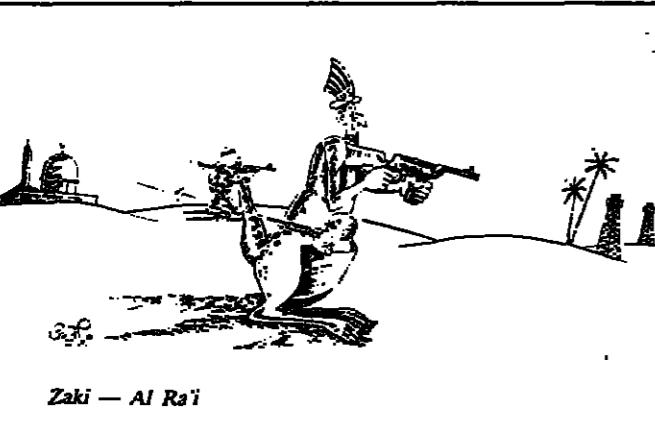
The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

## Equitable share

JORDAN HAS made its case for compensation to the United Nations on the basis of the direct losses that ensued from observing the U.N. Security Council-dictated boycott of Iraq. Minister of Finance Basel Jardaneh conceded Wednesday that the official figures cited by him do not cover the invisible losses or better still the indirect losses. Granted that these indirect losses are difficult to measure with any reasonable degree of precision, yet Jordan's claim for compensations submitted to the United Nations Security Council must surely include the indirect losses, especially since they are projected to exceed the direct losses by at least three-fold.

In order to identify the indirect and invisible losses, it would be necessary to establish a task force of Jordanian experts to compile the vital data and information that would shed light on the magnitude of these losses that affect the rank and file more than the direct ones. The participation of the Amman Chamber of Commerce and Industry in such an endeavour is a sine qua non for any real measurement of the full economic and fiscal picture. With unemployment in the country projected to reach 30 per cent by the end of this year as a consequence of the gigantic dislocations that occurred in the Jordanian economy as a direct and indirect result of the boycott measures against Iraq, there is no way that any compensation for the direct losses would address the indirect effects of the boycott on the country.

Once the indirect losses are itemised, the government would become able to deal with them on a grassroots basis. The losses of a shipping company for example are distinct and different from those of the workers and professionals who are employed by such a company. This is the time, therefore, to make a more precise and comprehensive list of all those affected by the boycott with a view to spreading more equitably any compensation that may be forthcoming from the international community.



## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Saturday called on the U.N. Security Council to take an unbiased stand with regard to various issues in the Middle East, and said the situation in the occupied Arab territories is more dangerous than that in the Gulf and that Israel's atrocities should be stopped and Security Council resolutions implemented. Referring to the escalation by Israel of its atrocities and arbitrary measures in the Gaza Strip over the past two days, the paper said, Israel seized the opportunity of the Gulf crisis to pursue its on-going criminal actions in the occupied Arab lands. As the world's attention is being directed towards the situation in the Gulf, Israel turns its attention to commit further crimes against the Palestinian population and has now banned foreign journalists from entering the Gaza Strip so that atrocities and acts of terrorism would not be exposed to the world, said the paper. The paper called on the U.N. Security Council to convene a special session to discuss the situation in the Israeli-held territories and to implement its former resolutions on the Palestine problem. There should be no selection of resolutions to be implemented and as long as the council insists that countries of the world impose sanctions on Iraq for its takeover of Kuwait, said the paper, the same measure should be applied on Israel for its continued occupation of Palestinian land.

There is no doubt that every Jordanian citizen is deeply concerned over the on-going developments in the Gulf region and their impact on Jordan, says columnist Salah Abdal Samad Saturday. But, he adds, that the situation in the Gulf should serve as an impetus for Jordanians to double their efforts and increase their production. The writer indirectly criticises public and private sector employees who, he says, read newspapers, listen to the radio and open discussions among themselves during office hours not giving due attention to their original work and so failing to serve the public. The writer says that the more tense the situation becomes in the Gulf, the greater should be the employees' attention to deal with the public's issues and that they ought to be more enthusiastic about serving their nation. Work especially in a public office is a sacred duty, and any diversion from such duty is considered as a means to shirk responsibility towards one's country and society, the writer adds. He says, patriotic feeling alone can not by themselves offer service to the nation.

As the world is busy itself with the situation in the Gulf region, Israel is taking time to carry out its atrocities against the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip, said Al Dustour daily Saturday. The horrible dimension of the Israeli campaign in the Gaza Strip prompts us to believe that the Israelis are now seizing the opportunity to carry out their last attempt to subdue the Palestinian uprising once and for all, the paper said. The paper expressed belief that Israel's current escalation of tension was bound to create explosive situation of unpredictable consequences in the Middle East, endangering world peace. The situation in the Israeli-held Arab lands, said the paper, should prompt the U.N. Security Council to take measures to ensure that its resolutions on the Palestine question be implemented so that Israeli crimes can stop.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Our reasoning is rational

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

ONE may ask why the majority of the Jordanians sided with Iraq in spite of the economic losses that go with such a position. Jordanians are aware of what is at stake in the Gulf states, especially financial grants to the government, jobs for our surplus manpower, and markets for our products, goods and services.

It is not true, or at least, it is an oversimplification to assume that Jordanians think in terms of patriotic feelings only, and do not know or do not care about economic consequences.

It is true that the political feelings invoked by the American intervention are mounting

very high, but it is equally true that the instincts of the people are rational and have solid basis.

Jordan may lose financially and economically in the short run, especially if Iraq did not win its bid to assert Arab rights in the face of Israeli Zionism and Western imperialism, but in the longer run, it is worth taking the risk, in the hope that the whole Arab order will be restructured in a just and fair manner.

No one knows for sure what the outcome of the Gulf crisis would be; all the options and possibilities are still wide open. One thing, however, is sure: The Middle East and the Arab

order will not be the same again. Some Arab regimes lost their legitimacy, and will be doomed. Their demise is a matter of time. The shake up in the Arab World after the Gulf crisis, will be similar to that which followed the Palestinian disaster in 1948.

The pre-crisis system did not serve Jordan's best interests anyhow. Jordan was taking much more than its share in demographic and security responsibilities as a result of the Palestinian problem, while receiving much less than its share in Arab resources, especially oil wealth. A new order entailing fair distribution of Arab responsibilities and wealth is

badly needed and must come about. No one in his right mind thinks that the Arab World will be the same after the crisis no matter what its outcome may be.

The Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) which comprises Iraq, Egypt, Yemen and Jordan, and was formed in early 1989 has not passed the test. It has collapsed on impact of the first Arab crisis due to the odd position taken by Egypt. The death sentence has not been formally pronounced yet, but the ACC is finished. It takes a miracle to bring it back to life.

After a long time of dismiss-

sing Arab unity as rhetoric and unrealistic, pan-Arabism has made a strong comeback, removing in one strike the accumulation of 25 years of setbacks. One of the possible scenarios of the outcome of the Gulf crisis is an Arab confederation, where every member state will find its real security through Arab interdependence, rather than seeking false security by calling on foreign powers to take over, and protect unsecured and unviable, out-of-date regimes by destroying the other Arab regime.

Arabs have their reasons to welcome the opportunity of radical alteration in the Arab

order in the right direction. We are in a transition period. The old world order collapsed when the socialist camp disintegrated in a sad manner. For the first time Arabs have a say on what shape the new world order should take.

America would like to see itself as the sole superpower, the only police-man, and the ultimate master of the whole world. Iraq in its capacity as an Arab Third World country has a different vision. We have every reason to side against the American hegemony and designs and so do all the Arabs who are free to express their will.

brighter, stable future.

These are the dimensions of the crisis in this region, and the obvious essentials for their solution from our perspective. In the short run, it might indeed have been more beneficial to Jordan and to myself if we had been of the kind that sought immediate benefits rather than taking the high road of facing up to the challenge that requires us to struggle for real solutions to a real crisis. We chose as always not to forsake our national and regional duties, ethics, honour and principles, which I am sure all will ultimately realise that we have always upheld.

Jordan is paying a terrible price for its commitment to honour, principles, justice and peace. Jordan stands tall and its record speaks for itself. We do not waver in our belief that truth will finally reach one and all and break through darkness as does a new dawn.

We hope to cooperate with our friends in securing a peaceful resolution of all issues in this region, so that all its countries and peoples can live free from the threat of war, and combine their efforts in building a better future which is their right.

## King Hussein addresses American Congress, people

(Continued from page 1)

people the world over, and to provide leadership and set an example in its treatment of similar issues with one standard in all parts of our universe.

This is what old friends of the United States, such as I, expect as we seek to maintain and strengthen our relations, in partnership, and to build a better tomorrow, based always on the solid foundations of trust and mutual respect with the government and people of the United States, as well as with governments and people the world over.

In this spirit, I address this message to you at this time of serious and ominous crisis in this region, where my government and I have been and still are exerting every effort to address it and contribute to resolving it peacefully, honourably and fairly.

We must avert an explosion in this highly inflammable area, straddling the world's richest oil reserves, that would cause untold death, destruction and misery, with disastrous repercussions far beyond this vital region, and this period of human life.

We believe that the position of Jordan could not be clearer to any one who seeks the truth. It is based on the principles of international law which Jordan has respected and always called on all nations to respect.

Despite its close relations with Iraq, Jordan had no prior knowledge nor any form of involvement in the Iraqi plan to act militarily against Kuwait. Neither I nor my government and people were ever involved in such ventures anywhere. Nor was I ever privy to the Iraqi leadership's thought process leading to its decision to invade Kuwait, nor its timing of the operation nor its scope.

Jordan stands by the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war. This is the basis of our stand on all related issues, including the Falklands crisis, and the Arab-Israeli conflict, where we were involved in the formulation of Security Council Resolution 242 twenty-three years ago, and which must be the basic and foundation of the diligently sought honourable, just and lasting Palestinian and Arab-Israeli peace.

In upholding this principle, Jordan could not contradict itself by accepting, endorsing or recognising any demographic or political changes that result in the region or anywhere else in the world. Hence, we have continued to recognise the State of Kuwait and will continue to do so unless and until the people of Kuwait, under conditions of total freedom, choose to exercise their legitimate right of self-determination and elect otherwise.

Another aspect of the problem was Iraq's perception that Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates were waging an economic war against it by exceeding their oil production levels agreed upon within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC. This resulted in Iraq sustaining substantial material losses resulting in its inability to meet the basic needs of its people, let alone service and pay its national debt. This was clearly spelled out by Iraq at the Arab summit meeting in Baghdad on 27-30 May, 1990, followed later by an Iraqi memorandum to the League of Arab States implying a clear warning of dangerous consequences unless the situation was urgently and satisfactorily resolved. We believe that this crisis cannot be finally resolved unless a mutually acceptable solution is urgently reached.

Another aspect of the problem was Iraq's perception that Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates were waging an economic war against it by exceeding their oil production levels agreed upon within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC. This resulted in Iraq sustaining substantial material losses resulting in its inability to meet the basic needs of its people, let alone service and pay its national debt. This was clearly spelled out by Iraq at the Arab summit meeting in Baghdad on 27-30 May, 1990, followed later by an Iraqi memorandum to the League of Arab States implying a clear warning of dangerous consequences unless the situation was urgently and satisfactorily resolved. We believe that this crisis cannot be finally resolved unless a mutually acceptable solution is urgently reached.

The second dimension of the problem is regional. We take note of the feeling that linking this crisis to other problems may exacerbate rather than facilitate the solution of any one of them. Yet it must be recognised that the extreme frustration which resulted from the lack of progress in solving the Arab-Israeli problem has had a bearing on this crisis. The absence of enthusiasm for implementing Security Council Resolution 242 which, like Resolution 660, is based on the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war, has embittered Arab public opinion and caused it to question the motives behind the United States' zeal to implement Resolution 660. The United States had always advised Arabs to accept a negotiated settlement and to be willing to accept the principle of reciprocal compromise to achieve a final Arab/Israeli settlement. Arabs accepted the advice on both counts.

Yet now they perceive the United States as unwilling to even consider a negotiated settlement between Iraq and Kuwait, and unwilling to accept a compromise short of an unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

Under the circumstances, priority must be given to defusing the explosive situation in the Gulf; but credible assurances must be given to ensure that other problems of a similar nature would definitely and urgently be addressed thereafter, ideally within the context of a long sought after international peace conference.

Another serious danger in this region is the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. A United Nations forum must soon be set up to oversee the removal of all forms of weapons of mass destruction from all parts of the region, including nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons. The experience of the two superpowers in this field would be invaluable, especially as far as verification procedures are concerned.

The third aspect of the regional dimension concerns the socio-political order in the region. In the Arab World national identity has not obliterated Arab feelings of belonging to the greater Arab Nation. Considerable tension has arisen from the

vast disparity in the standards of living between the oil-rich, sparsely populated Arab countries on the one hand, and the more populous, debt-ridden countries on the other. To redress this problem, it has been suggested that an Arab investment fund and an adequate comprehensive development in the region is a manner beneficial to all and to the cause of harmony, progress, cohesion, complementarity and stability within the entire Arab region.

The final dimension of the problem is the nature of relations between this region and the rest of the world. When the Cold War came to an end the world moved from confrontation to cooperation, and a new world order began to emerge, we sought to cooperate to be a part of this order. We cautioned against the marginalisation of our region as the world concentrated on developments in Europe. The Middle East must receive its share of the world's attention, and the region will become a hotbed of extremism born of despair.

A most important aspect which affects our relations is public perception, and would offer Jordan as an

example since public opinion can be easily monitored in this country, where democracy ensures every citizen's freedom of expression. In the period leading to the Gulf crisis, the public was constantly wounded by the lack of understanding and demonization of Arabs, their culture, and their causes which manifested itself in the world. It has always been believed that if this friendship has to be reciprocated: it cannot be one-sided, nor can it flourish if one side constantly holds the other in public scorn and denies the Arabs their right to equally achieve their fullest potential in all areas of knowledge and development as with any other people in the world.

When the crisis broke out the public was unanimous in asking for Iraq's withdrawal. However, this feeling was eclipsed once foreign forces landed in Saudi Arabia. Political forces of secular nationalism and religious conservatism were united for the first time in their opposition to this presence. In the former group, it involved memories of colonial domination, while the latter saw it as a desecration of the holy places.

These facts highlight the dangerous consequences of an armed explosion, which would persist and spread far

after the demand was submitted to Jordan.

"It is open breach of contract," said Taber. "Our agreement clearly provides for interest on delayed payments and the company did not choose to honour this provision of the accord."

Jordan was scheduled to receive one million barrels of oil from Saudi Arabia through Tapline during September to make up for the shortfall resulting from Jordan imposing mandatory security council sanctions against Iraq. However, Jordan continued to receive Iraqi oil partly because the shipments, tracked across the border, represented Iraqi repayments of debt to the Kingdom and partly because it was assured of a steady price of \$16.4 per barrel under a special pricing deal with Iraq regardless of international prices which are currently around \$34 per barrel.

Taber said reporters later that Jordan was also studying the issue of oil rationing.

Taber said Jordan had received 660,000 barrels of oil from Saudi Arabia through Tapline since early September until midday Sept. 19.

In a statement issued late Friday, the minister said the cut-off in supply through Tapline with a six-hour notice came after the Saudi company demanded an immediate payment of \$46 million in settlement of oil bills for supplies made during 1983 and in early 1990. In reply to the demand, Jordan said it was making an immediate payment of \$6 million and pointed out that King Fahd had agreed to waive the payment of 1985 dues.

Additionally, in July Jordan took over the cut-off in supply at midnight Wednesday, in less than six hours

## Yemen

(Continued from page 1)

trade status, to Yemenis living in Saudi Arabia.

The kingdom has cancelled special privileges, such as free entry and trade status, to Yemenis living in Saudi Arabia.

Observers said future moves by the Saudi government also might lead to expel some Yemenis who live and work in Saudi Arabia and whose remittances is a major source of revenue for their country.

"We are talking about four to five people per family. That is a lot for the Yemeni government to deal with," an observer said.

The observers said the Saudis also could apply strong leverage on Yemen through the tribes who live in the areas near the Saudi border.

They noted that the tribes in Yemen are concentrated in the areas where Yemen's oil is located.

Yemeni diplomats in Riyadh said its 50-member staff at the embassy was being reduced after Saudi Arabia abolished privileges for Yemenis in the kingdom.

The diplomats, who spoke on condition they not be named, were reached by telephone from Bahrain by the Associated Press.

They said that the Saudi authorities want to sponsor only four diplomats at the embassy while the Yemeni side is pressing for about half the number that is present.

"The situation will be clarified within a week," said one of the sources.

Out of the 50-member personnel,

15 were designated as diplomats and the rest described as "attachés."

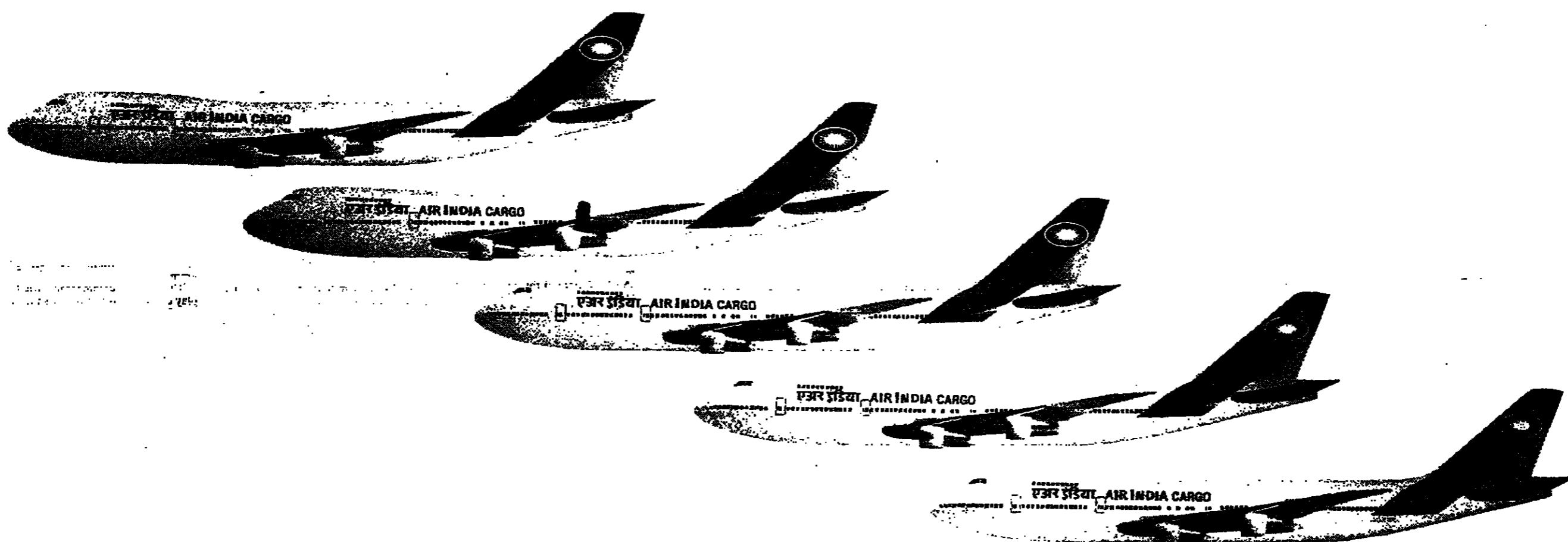
Against the backdrop of financial problems, Taber also reported the discovery of a new gas well at Al Rishieh. The well, which he identified as number 20, has an output capacity of 18 million cubic metres per day, equivalent to 3,000 barrels of oil, the minister said. The output, which is the same as that of well number 18, will be used to generate electricity, he added.

Although Taber and other Jordanian officials have sought to steer clear of politics in the oil deal with Saudi Arabia, the cut-off by Tapline is seen as an expression of Riyadh's anger at Jordan for the obvious pro-Iraqi stand among its people. Some Gulf officials have also gone to the extent of questioning Jordan's sincerity in its efforts to avert a war in the Gulf and seek an Arab political solution to the crisis.

Washington meanwhile distanced itself from the Saudi-Jordanian equation, saying it was a bilateral issue.

"Our position on this... unfortunately is

# Air India's Amman Airlift.



When the going gets rough, Air India gets going.

We have now operated over 225 flights into Amman, starting from a single flight on August 14, 1990 through to seven daily flights on September 01, 1990, peaking to 14 daily flights a few days ago.

Flights carrying food, water and vital medicines to relieve the trauma of Indian evacuees suffering from thirst, hunger and exhaustion.

Cereals, vegetables and vaccines from India. Water from Oman. Babyfood, long life milk, sheets, saris and blankets from Dubai and Abu Dhabi. Other items from many more countries.

Many hundreds of tonnes of essential supplies to help our countrymen in their present hour of need. With more tonnage coming in every day.

A unique airlift operation in liaison with Government Agencies in India, Indian Missions and Indian Relief Committees in Oman, the UAE, Qatar and other countries in the Gulf and Middle East region.

Air India's Amman Airlift. Like the Berlin Airlift.

We're there...when you need us most!



एअर इंडिया AIR INDIA

Regional Directorate Gulf and Middle East - Dubai

■ Abu Dhabi ■ Baghdad ■ Bahrain ■ Beirut ■ Cairo ■ Dhahran ■ Doha ■ Dubai ■ Fujairah ■ Istanbul ■ Jeddah ■ Kuwait ■ Muscat ■ Nicosia ■ Riyadh ■ Ras Al Khaimah ■ Sharjah ■ Teheran ■ Tripoli

PANGULF

## 11th Asian Games open in Peking with powerful pageantry

PEKING (AP) — A swirl of powerful pageantry Saturday opened the 11th Asian Games, a 37-nation sports extravaganza from which Iraq has been barred.

Chinese President Yang Shang-kun formally opened this Asian version of the Olympics after nearly 6,000 athletes and officials marched into the 71,000-seat Peking Worker's Stadium.

Absent from the parade was Iraq, expelled from the games just two days earlier for its invasion of Kuwait, whose 54-member squad was welcomed with cheers.

The Kuwaiti athletes and officials had been out of the country at the time of the Aug. 2 invasion.

Jordan, which earlier had reportedly complained of financial difficulties, was represented in the march by only a flag bearer.

Regarded as a victory for those opposed to Iraq, the games are also China's hope for erasing searing memories of its bloody suppression of a pro-democracy uprising 15 months ago, and for staging the 2000 Olympics.

"I declare the opening of the Peking 11th Asian Games," the Chinese president said at 4:52 p.m. (0852 GMT).

In a speech said to have been prepared before his death, the Olympic Council of Asia's popular Kuwaiti president, Sheikh Fahd Al Ahmad Al Sabah, called for upholding the spirit of sportsmanship and promotion of understanding among nations.

Fahd was killed the Aug. 2 Iraqi invasion.

A council vice president who read the speech, Roy de Silva of Sri Lanka, said Fahd's death left "a void in this celebration."

The inspiration for the 3½-hour opening ceremony was largely drawn from China's rich cultural traditions.

A six-part spectacle opened

with shattering drums and gongs banged by men in ancient martial costumes. It was followed by women in flowing green and white costumes gliding across the field to gently percussive music, a tableau representing the lotus, the crane and water — all key Chinese symbols.

There were mass displays of martial arts, acrobatics and sentimental depictions of children's dreams and friendship among the world's people.

The afternoon began with parachutists trailing the flags of participating nations spiralling down from a gray autumnal sky.

Women parachutists in colourful robes and head dresses imitated the falling of flower petals.

To ignite the "light of Asia" — the flame that will burn throughout the 16-day games — Chinese Olympic gold medal marksman Xu Haifeng jogged around the stadium track on the final leg of an elaborate torch relay across China. He touched the torch to an opening at the base of a towering cauldron, the flame sprang up on top, and thousands of pigeons were released to fly over the stadium.

Xu won China's first gold medal of the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. He also won a bronze in air pistol competition in the 1988 Olympics.

The ceremonies ended with a giant inflatable panda — "Pan Pan," the games mascot — rising in the centre of the field.

Security was tight as Peking citizens and foreigners poured into the stadium. A helicopter circled the stadium throughout the ceremonies.

Starting Sunday, more than 4,000 athletes are to compete for a total of 308 gold medals. China was almost certain to emerge as the medal race winner. South Korea and Japan are the other Asian powerhouses.

"Should these games prove a success, I hope that China can host another international event of a larger scale," said games spokesman Wu Zhongyuan hours before the formal opening, in a hint of future Olympic ambitions.

On the eve of the games, security forces tightened their grip on the Chinese capital, although police at the major games complex tried to keep a low profile.

The government has mobilised thousands of police and army personnel to counter any outbreak of domestic dissent or international terrorism.

Several months ago, authorities claimed that "hostile and reactionary forces" were seeking to incite trouble during the games to create political instability.

The capital's students, who spearheaded the massive 1989 protests, are targets of special attention. Authorities have been conducting bed-checks at Peking University and have told students at other universities to stay on campus until the games are over.

Several hundred criminals have been executed in recent months and major civic improvements have been undertaken in the Chinese capital as part of efforts to make the games safe and attractive.

While China is eagerly welcoming foreign tourists, most Chinese living outside Peking will not be allowed into the capital during the games.

A front-page commentary in the official Communist party newspaper, the People's Daily, contrasted China's sports prowess with its image as the "sick men of Asia" 40 years ago.

"This change reflects the successes of the construction of socialism by the Chinese people and reflects the prosperity brought by reform and opening up," the newspaper said.

China emerged the gold medal

winner at the last Asian Games in Seoul with 94 to host South Korea's 93. Once barely challenged on the continent, Japan had 58.

In the overall medal tally, the South Koreans finished with 224 to China's 222 and Japan's 221 at the 1986 games. North Korea, which is expected to eat into the medal hauls of the top three in Peking boycotted the Seoul games as well as the 1984 and 1988 Olympics.

Another country returning to Asian Games competition is Taiwan, last in the Games in 1970 and now allowed to compete by agreement with China under the designation of "Chinese Taipei." Its team is being warmly received here.

By virtually all yardsticks, the Peking games are the largest in the quadrennial series that began in New Delhi, India, in 1951. Organisers say 4,684 athletes and 1,884 officials are scheduled to come. More than 4,600 foreign and Chinese journalists are also on hand.

The games have 27 official sports and two demonstration sports — softball tennis and baseball. In the lineup are such Asian sports as kabaddi and sepak takraw.

World class competition is expected in gymnastics, diving, archery, shooting, volleyball, table tennis, badminton, judo and some weightlifting classes. Asian performances generally fall behind those of the West in track and field and swimming.

Organisers say they know of at least 73 athletes here who have won medals in part in Olympic Games and world championships.

In the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, South Korea won 12 gold medals and was fourth in overall gold medal standings. China gathered five gold medals and Japan four.

## Australia reaches Davis Cup final

SYDNEY (AP) — Mark Kratzmann and Darren Cahill struggled past Javier Frana and Christian Minissi in a five-set marathon Saturday to lift Australia to an unsurmountable 3-0 lead in its Davis Cup semifinal against

Sweden, which dominated the Davis Cup during the 1980s in reaching seven straight finals, can clinch a berth in next year's World Group by winning Saturday's doubles.

Edberg, the world's top-ranked tennis player, opened the best-of-five match series with a 6-1, 6-1, 15-13 on the White City grass courts.

Their win took four hours and 15 minutes and put Australia into the Davis Cup final for the 42nd time. Australia has won the trophy 26 times and been runner-up 15 times.

"It was a wonderful Davis Cup doubles match," said Australian Captain Neale Fraser. "Winning through to the final has been a lot tougher than the 3-0 scoreline indicates."

Australia led 2-0 after the first day's singles matches.

Wally Masur downed Martin Jaite 3-6, 6-7 (7-5), 6-4, 6-0, 6-2 after Pat Cash defeated Alberto Mancini 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

"It looks very good," said Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

Sweden's second-string in the absence of Mats Wilander, routed Veli Palohimo 6-1, 6-1, 6-1 in the nightcap. Svensson's service returns were awesome and Palohimo failed to hold in each of his 10 service games.

"It was probably one of my best matches ever," said Svensson. "I missed a couple of forehand shots but that was all."

Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

"It looks very good," said Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

Sweden's second-string in the absence of Mats Wilander, routed Veli Palohimo 6-1, 6-1, 6-1 in the nightcap. Svensson's service returns were awesome and Palohimo failed to hold in each of his 10 service games.

"It was probably one of my best matches ever," said Svensson. "I missed a couple of forehand shots but that was all."

Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

"It looks very good," said Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

Sweden's second-string in the absence of Mats Wilander, routed Veli Palohimo 6-1, 6-1, 6-1 in the nightcap. Svensson's service returns were awesome and Palohimo failed to hold in each of his 10 service games.

"It was probably one of my best matches ever," said Svensson. "I missed a couple of forehand shots but that was all."

Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

"It looks very good," said Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

Sweden's second-string in the absence of Mats Wilander, routed Veli Palohimo 6-1, 6-1, 6-1 in the nightcap. Svensson's service returns were awesome and Palohimo failed to hold in each of his 10 service games.

"It was probably one of my best matches ever," said Svensson. "I missed a couple of forehand shots but that was all."

Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

"It looks very good," said Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

Sweden's second-string in the absence of Mats Wilander, routed Veli Palohimo 6-1, 6-1, 6-1 in the nightcap. Svensson's service returns were awesome and Palohimo failed to hold in each of his 10 service games.

"It was probably one of my best matches ever," said Svensson. "I missed a couple of forehand shots but that was all."

Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

"It looks very good," said Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

Sweden's second-string in the absence of Mats Wilander, routed Veli Palohimo 6-1, 6-1, 6-1 in the nightcap. Svensson's service returns were awesome and Palohimo failed to hold in each of his 10 service games.

"It was probably one of my best matches ever," said Svensson. "I missed a couple of forehand shots but that was all."

Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

"It looks very good," said Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

Sweden's second-string in the absence of Mats Wilander, routed Veli Palohimo 6-1, 6-1, 6-1 in the nightcap. Svensson's service returns were awesome and Palohimo failed to hold in each of his 10 service games.

"It was probably one of my best matches ever," said Svensson. "I missed a couple of forehand shots but that was all."

Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

"It looks very good," said Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

Sweden's second-string in the absence of Mats Wilander, routed Veli Palohimo 6-1, 6-1, 6-1 in the nightcap. Svensson's service returns were awesome and Palohimo failed to hold in each of his 10 service games.

"It was probably one of my best matches ever," said Svensson. "I missed a couple of forehand shots but that was all."

Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

"It looks very good," said Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

Sweden's second-string in the absence of Mats Wilander, routed Veli Palohimo 6-1, 6-1, 6-1 in the nightcap. Svensson's service returns were awesome and Palohimo failed to hold in each of his 10 service games.

"It was probably one of my best matches ever," said Svensson. "I missed a couple of forehand shots but that was all."

Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

"It looks very good," said Edberg, who has not played competitively since losing in the first round at the U.S. Open three weeks ago, will team with Peter Lundgren and Olli Rahasto.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1990

By Thomas S. Pearson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Some necessary delays keep you from moving in the direction that is important to you. Others may push you toward another secondary goal but hold fast to your present plan.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) Get into improving your appearance and arranging charming articles as you desire them, then you can dash about seeing companions for personal reasons.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) Your home should be the centre of your activities today and earlier you can get it in apple pie shape after which invite close comrades to a meal.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) Put yourself in a position to please those with whom you are usually allied and connected but in the evening avoid a secret worry that will bother you.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Make whatever arrangements you can those close to you in on how they can utilise practical knowledge to add to income, assets.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) Contact the most alive, alert and active friends you know and go along with them to the various pleasures which they now suggest to you for mutual enjoyment.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) You see ways to improve your surroundings today and if you do so will find your home is a much happier place at which to dwell and live.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) Your influential friends would now be thrilled to meet and be with attachment and close companions for whatever reasons are on track of improvements.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) You have some brilliant new ideas for putting into motion a venture and need only to get some encouragement from a worldly person to make it a success.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) That interesting new proposition that inspires you now is quickly made to operate in your behalf by seizing and doing activities required at once.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) Contact the most alive, alert and active friends you know and go along with them to the various pleasures which they now suggest to you for mutual enjoyment.

**LIBRA:** (February 20 to March 20) You see ways to improve your surroundings today and if you do so will find your home is a much happier place at which to dwell and live.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) Your home should be the centre of your activities today and earlier you can get it in apple pie shape after which invite close comrades to a meal.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) Put yourself in a position to please those with whom you are usually allied and connected but in the evening avoid a secret worry that will bother you.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Make whatever arrangements you can those close to you in on how they can utilise practical knowledge to add to income, assets.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) Contact the most alive, alert and active friends you know and go along with them to the various pleasures which they now suggest to you for mutual enjoyment.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) You see ways to improve your surroundings today and if you do so will find your home is a much happier place at which to dwell and live.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) Your influential friends would now be thrilled to meet and be with attachment and close companions for whatever reasons are on track of improvements.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) You have some brilliant new ideas for putting into motion a venture and need only to get some encouragement from a worldly person to make it a success.

Interview du Premier ministre jordanien

## M. Badran s'exprime sur la crise du Golfe

Interviewé par le *Jordan Times*, le Premier ministre jordanien, Moudar Badran, a dressé mardi un tableau très complet de la crise du Golfe et de ses implications pour la Jordanie. Un entretien qui fait par ailleurs le point sur la position jordanienne à l'égard de ce conflit, sur les négociations entreprises et sur leurs résultats. A l'écart en apparence, la Jordanie est touchée par le double problème de l'embargo contre l'Irak et de l'afflux des évacués. Elle est en plus au cœur de toutes les tractations concernant ce conflit. Nous vous livrons in-extenso cette interview riche en informations, voire en révélations.

## LA SEMAINE...

de Suleiman Sweihi

## Crise: vers un automne chaud?

La crise du Golfe est sur le point de franchir une étape importante. Tout indique qu'on est passé de l'option politique à l'option militaire. Dans des situations difficiles telles que celle que nous vivons aujourd'hui dans la région, il est important d'analyser tout propos, tout geste, tout mouvement, voire tout comportement. Nous ne faisons pas ici allusion au renvoi du général Mike Dugan, chef de l'armée de l'air américaine, par le président Bush la semaine dernière, suite à ses révélations sur la stratégie militaire américaine contre l'Irak.

C'est l'évolution de la position française vis-à-vis de la crise du Golfe qui a retenu toute notre attention. Une semaine après l'opération irakienne du 2 août, la France envoyait le porte-avion «Clémenceau» et d'autres navires dans la région du Golfe. Beaucoup ont vu dans cette mesure une volonté de réaffirmer le rôle international de la France au moment où les Etats-Unis et la Grande-Bretagne se montrent les «champions de la défense» des intérêts du monde occidental.

Tout en manifestant sa solidarité atlantique, la France, nous semble-t-il, tenait à se démarquer des positions américaines ultra. Ainsi, Paris insistait sur l'«embargo économique tel qu'il avait été décreté par le Conseil de Sécurité contre l'Irak dans sa résolution No 661, le distinguant d'un «blocus», tel que Washington et Londres l'entendaient. Paris a envoyé, à la mi-août, de nombreux émissaires, y compris dans les principales capitales arabes, pour expliquer, entre autres, le caractère «défensif» de la présence militaire française dans le Golfe. De plus, Rôland Dumas, chef de la diplomatie française, mettait en garde dans une interview accordée à un hebdomadaire parisien «contre les tentatives américaines de jouer le rôle de gendarme de la planète».

De nombreux milieux arabes, tant officiels que populaires, ont bien reçu la déclaration présidentielle posant comme priorité de donner une chance à une solution arabe. Ces mêmes milieux ont accueilli favorablement le soutien exprimé par les responsables français à la proposition soviétique de réunir une conférence internationale sur les problèmes du Proche-Orient. Nous estimons hautement, à ce propos, la position amicale de la France envers le peuple palestinien et l'OLP.

Mais que se passe-t-il depuis une dizaine de jours?

Apparemment, un incident grave s'est produit à la résidence de l'ambassadeur de France au Koweït. Il est naturel qu'il suscite une réaction officielle française. Mais il est difficile de comprendre l'ampleur disproportionnée de cette réaction.

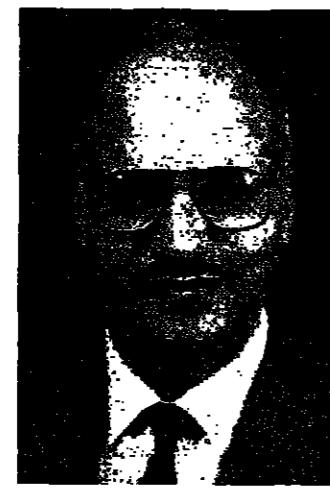
Les mesures et les sanctions (inclus un blocus aérien imminent), prises à l'égard de Bagdad et étendues au niveau européen, cachent, selon certains observateurs, autre chose que la simple réaction à cet incident. Selon ces observateurs, il semble qu'une décision américaine ait été prise de lancer une attaque de grande envergure contre l'Irak d'ici la fin du mois d'octobre. Dans un mot, paraît-il, on commencera à ressentir en Amérique et en Europe les effets négatifs de la crise sur l'approvisionnement en pétrole. L'administration Bush risquerait dans ce cas de subir des pressions qui pourraient aboutir à un compromis avec les dirigeants irakiens. Le conjoncture politique et diplomatique, dit-on, est favorable à une guerre contre l'Irak. De plus en plus de pays du Tiers-Monde sont entraînés à envoyer des troupes en Arabie. Le président américain l'a déclaré mercredi dernier: il est prêt à aller «au-delà des sanctions économiques». Son secrétaire à la défense a été plus explicite un jour plus tôt; il a parlé de l'éventualité d'«forcer Saddam» à quitter le Koweït si les mesures économiques se révèlent inefficaces. Le renforcement des dispositifs militaires américains en Arabie témoigne des intentions belliqueuses des dirigeants américains.

Si cette hypothèse est vraie, alors la réaction extraordinaire de Paris peut se comprendre. Peut-être les alliés atlantiques des Etats-Unis estiment-ils qu'il ne faut pas laisser «l'honneur de défendre le pétrole» aux seuls Américains. Tôt ou tard, chacun réclamera sa part du gâteau pétrolier. Car il s'agit bien maintenant d'envahir l'Irak et non pas de défendre l'Arabie Saoudite ou de récupérer le Koweït de la famille Sabah. Avons-nous besoin de rappeler, une fois de plus, que ce ne sont ni les principes, ni le droit international qui sont en jeu, mais bel et bien l'or noir, dont dépendent les économies occidentales et japonaise dans une large mesure.

Il faut compter également avec le souci de mettre en évidence d'unité européenne avant sa réalisation solennelle, en 1992.

Nous ne cherchons pas à nous immiscer dans les affaires intérieures et politiques d'un pays que l'on considère en Jordanie comme un ami. Nous voudrions simplement comprendre, car nous ne bénéficiions d'aucune information confidentielle.

En tant qu'ami de la France, je partage les sentiments de nombreux Arabes. Ceux-ci croient sincèrement qu'il est difficile de concilier l'amitié franco-arabe avec la présence des troupes françaises sur leur terre. Les événements de la semaine dernière mettent à mal cette amitié. Nous n'en dirons pas plus.



Question: Le sommet américain-sovietique d'Helsinki a-t-il réussi à stopper les risques de guerre dans le Golfe et à ouvrir la voie pour une action diplomatique?

Moudar Badran: La position jordanienne, qui a été présentée aux Etats-Unis à l'occasion du voyage de sa majesté le roi Hussein à Washington après l'irruption de la crise du Golfe, exclut une option militaire. La réponse du président américain est que les Etats-Unis ne déclencheraient pas les premiers une confrontation militaire dans le Golfe, et ce plan n'est pas simplement dirigé contre l'Union Soviétique, mais contre tout pays de la région, au premier rang desquels, l'Iran. Washington a continué d'étudier la mise en application de ce plan, même après son rapprochement avec l'Union Soviétique.

Dès que la crise a éclaté, Washington l'a mis à exécution, avant même d'en demander l'autorisation à l'Arabie Saoudite. Dans le même temps nous avions des preuves que l'Irak n'avait aucune intention hostile à l'encontre de l'Arabie Saoudite ou d'autres Etats du Golfe et qu'aucun rassemblement de troupes n'était organisé en direction d'Arabie Saoudite.

Le président Bush et son secrétaire d'Etat ont déclaré tous les deux qu'un embargo contre l'Irak était nécessaire pour résoudre pacifiquement ce problème.

Cette idée a reçu le renfort des autorités soviétiques par la bouche d'un représentant soviétique venu à Amman juste avant le départ du roi pour sa tournée en Afrique du nord et en Europe. Le même point de vue a été exprimé à Londres par l'ambassadeur soviétique lors d'une rencontre avec le roi Hussein.

Il me semble donc que le sommet d'Helsinki a déclaré l'hypothèse d'une option militaire pour résoudre la crise du Golfe et a remis à l'ordre du jour la diplomatie comme moyen de préserver la paix.

Q: Vous considérez donc le sommet d'Helsinki comme un pas positif?

MB: A la lumière de ce que je viens de dire, je crois que ce sommet a apporté des résultats positifs.

Q: Pensez-vous que l'Union Soviétique a joué un rôle déterminant dans l'adoption des résolutions d'Helsinki?

MB: Depuis le début, l'Irak a toujours su que les Nations-Unies ne donneraient pas leur bénédiction à ce qu'ils affirmaient en Jordanie si les troupes irakiennes entraient en territoire jordanien.

MB: Si jamais Israël déclenche une aggression contre la Jordanie, tous les Etats arabes feraient front commun, au moyen d'un pacte de défense, pour défendre ce pays. Si Israël n'a pas l'intention d'attaquer la Jordanie, il n'y a de raison d'être pour aucune force sur le sol jordanien.

Q: Quelle est la position de la Jordanie face à l'arrasement permanent de navires dans le Golfe d'Aqaba par les bâtiments de guerre américains?

MB: Si ces arrasements se poursuivent, le gouvernement jordanien étudiera la possibilité de déposer une plainte devant le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies pour attirer l'attention sur les préjudices ainsi causés aux intérêts du peuple jordanien, à un moment où la Jordanie est totalement solidaire des sanctions adoptées par le conseil contre l'Irak. La Jordanie est négativement affectée par ces actions injurieuses alors que notre pays boycotte l'Irak, et le gouvernement jordanien considère ces actions comme néfastes au pays et contraires aux résolutions du Conseil de Sécurité.

MB: Les tentatives israéliennes à cet égard se poursuivent bien que ce pays se bat très bien le bien manifester qui existe et s'efforce d'éduquer la question sur les moyens.

La position soviétique était donc une claire opposition à l'occupation d'un autre pays par la force armée et, la dessus, l'Union Soviétique et les Etats-Unis sont donc d'accord. Avec les autres nations, ils appellent, tous les deux à un retrait des troupes irakiennes du Koweït. Je pense que l'on peut établir une réconciliation entre l'Iran et l'Irak.

MB: Les Iraniens ont déclaré une réconciliation avec l'Iran et l'Irak.

Q: Quelle est la position jordanienne à l'égard des tentatives d'Israël de séparer la crise du Golfe de la question palestinienne?

MB: Les tentatives israéliennes à cet égard se poursuivent bien que ce pays se bat très bien le bien manifester qui existe et s'efforce d'éduquer la question sur les moyens.

La question palestinienne est vraiment à la racine de tous les problèmes d'occupation d'un autre pays par la force armée et, la dessus, l'Union Soviétique et les Etats-Unis sont donc d'accord. Avec les autres nations, ils appellent, tous les deux à un retrait des troupes irakiennes du Koweït. Je pense que l'on peut établir une réconciliation entre l'Iran et l'Irak.

MB: Les Iraniens ont déclaré une réconciliation avec l'Iran et l'Irak.

Q: Quelle est la position jordanienne à l'égard des tentatives d'Israël de séparer la crise du Golfe de la question palestinienne?

MB: Les tentatives israéliennes à cet égard se poursuivent bien que ce pays se bat très bien le bien manifester qui existe et s'efforce d'éduquer la question sur les moyens.

Q: Quel commentaire vous inspire la déclaration du président Gorbatchev affirmant que Washington ne peut pas acheter son pays avec ses dollars?

MB: Cette déclaration était une réponse à une question d'un journaliste.

MB: Il n'a pas été formulée si la question n'avait pas été posée.

MB: Lors de la visite de M. Arafa à Amman, les discussions ont porté sur la crise du Golfe mais il n'a pas été question d'une initiative conjointe.

MB: C'est M. Arafa qui a été reçu par le conseil contre l'Irak.

MB: C'est M. Arafa qui a été reçu par le conseil contre l'Irak.

Q: Quelle est la position du gouvernement jordanien face aux difficultés rencontrées par les citoyens jordaniens, importateurs ou exportateurs, en tractation avec les Nations-Unies et ces contacts vont se poursuivre avec le Premier ministre adjoint et le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères Marwan al-Qassem aux Nations-Unies. En fait, M. Qassem avait prévu d'aller à Téhéran mais cette visite a été provisoirement annulée du fait que le gouvernement jordanien se préoccupait de la crise du Golfe.

MB: Après les derniers événements et la normalisation des relations irak-jordanien, y a-t-il eu des contacts entre Amman et Téhéran?

MB: La Jordanie a contacté le gouvernement iranien à travers son représentant aux Nations-Unies et ces contacts vont se poursuivre avec le Premier ministre adjoint et le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères Marwan al-Qassem aux Nations-Unies. En fait, M. Qassem avait prévu d'aller à Téhéran mais cette visite a été annulée du fait que le gouvernement jordanien se préoccupait de la crise du Golfe. En tout cas, tous ces contacts ont pour but de renouer les relations bilatérales.

Q: Quelle est la position du gouvernement jordanien face aux difficultés rencontrées par les citoyens jordaniens, importateurs ou exportateurs, en tractation avec les Nations-Unies et ces contacts vont se poursuivre avec le Premier ministre adjoint et le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères Marwan al-Qassem aux Nations-Unies. En fait, M. Qassem avait prévu d'aller à Téhéran mais cette visite a été annulée du fait que le gouvernement jordanien se préoccupait de la crise du Golfe. En tout cas, tous ces contacts ont pour but de renouer les relations bilatérales.

Q: Quelles sont les solutions envisagées par le roi Hussein pour résoudre la crise du Golfe?

MB: Le roi Hussein s'est efforcé de trouver une solution dans le cadre de la reconnaissance des droits du peuple palestinien et de retour dans leur patrie des gens chassés de Palestine. Il est clair que les divisions entre les Etats arabes découlent de la question palestinienne et que tous les Etats arabes sont tel pour base ce problème. Si l'on suit cette idée, tous les autres problèmes peuvent être résolus après le règlement de la question palestinienne. Il faut aussi faire le lien entre le problème palestinien, la détentive est-ouest et l'industrie d'armement dans le monde. Lorsque l'industrie militaire occidentale a pris conscience que la détentive et la fin de la guerre froide allaient mettre fin aux conflits armés, elle a dû chercher des moyens et des lieux pour vendre des armes. C'est dans ce but que les industries d'armement aux Etats-Unis et en Europe se sont efforcées d'établir des points d'ancrage dans le monde, et tout particulièrement dans les zones riches qui ont les moyens d'acheter des armes.

Q: Quelles sont les solutions envisagées par le roi Hussein pour résoudre la crise du Golfe?

MB: Le roi Hussein s'est efforcé de trouver une solution dans le cadre de la reconnaissance des droits du peuple palestinien et de retour dans leur patrie des gens chassés de Palestine. Il est clair que les divisions entre les Etats arabes sont tel pour base ce problème. Si l'on suit cette idée, tous les autres problèmes peuvent être résolus après le règlement de la question palestinienne. Il faut aussi faire le lien entre le problème palestinien, la détentive est-ouest et l'industrie d'armement dans le monde. Lorsque l'industrie militaire occidentale a pris conscience que la détentive et la fin de la guerre froide allaient mettre fin aux conflits armés, elle a dû chercher des moyens et des lieux pour vendre des armes. C'est dans ce but que les industries d'armement aux Etats-Unis et en Europe se sont efforcées d'établir des points d'ancrage dans le monde, et tout particulièrement dans les zones riches qui ont les moyens d'acheter des armes.

Q: Quelles sont les solutions envisagées par le roi Hussein pour résoudre la crise du Golfe?

MB: Le roi Hussein s'est efforcé de trouver une solution dans le cadre de la reconnaissance des droits du peuple palestinien et de retour dans leur patrie des gens chassés de Palestine. Il est clair que les divisions entre les Etats arabes sont tel pour base ce problème. Si l'on suit cette idée, tous les autres problèmes peuvent être résolus après le règlement de la question palestinienne. Il faut aussi faire le lien entre le problème palestinien, la détentive est-ouest et l'industrie d'armement dans le monde. Lorsque l'industrie militaire occidentale a pris conscience que la détentive et la fin de la guerre froide allaient mettre fin aux conflits armés, elle a dû chercher des moyens et des lieux pour vendre des armes. C'est dans ce but que les industries d'armement aux Etats-Unis et en Europe se sont efforcées d'établir des points d'ancrage dans le monde, et tout particulièrement dans les zones riches qui ont les moyens d'acheter des armes.

Q: Quelles sont les solutions envisagées par le roi Hussein pour résoudre la crise du Golfe?

MB: Le roi Hussein s'est efforcé de trouver une solution dans le cadre de la reconnaissance des droits du peuple palestinien et de retour dans leur patrie des gens chassés de Palestine. Il est clair que les divisions entre les Etats arabes sont tel pour base ce problème. Si l'on suit cette idée, tous les autres problèmes peuvent être résolus après le règlement de la question palestinienne. Il faut aussi faire le lien entre le problème palestinien, la détentive est-ouest et l'industrie d'armement dans le monde. Lorsque l'industrie militaire occidentale a pris conscience que la détentive et la fin de la guerre froide allaient mettre fin aux conflits armés, elle a dû chercher des moyens et des lieux pour vendre des armes. C'est dans ce but que les industries d'armement aux Etats-Unis et en Europe se sont efforcées d'établir des points d'ancrage dans le monde, et tout particulièrement dans les zones riches qui ont les moyens d'acheter des armes.

Q: Quelles sont les solutions envisagées par le roi Hussein pour résoudre la crise du Golfe?

MB: Le roi Hussein s'est efforcé de trouver une solution dans le cadre de la reconnaissance des droits du peuple palestinien et de retour dans leur patrie des gens chassés de Palestine. Il est clair que les divisions entre les Etats arabes sont tel pour base ce problème. Si l'on suit cette idée, tous les autres problèmes peuvent être résolus après le règlement de la question palestinienne. Il faut aussi faire le lien entre le problème palestinien, la détentive est-ouest et l'industrie d'armement dans le monde. Lorsque l'industrie militaire occidentale a pris conscience que la détentive et la fin de la guerre froide allaient mettre fin aux conflits armés, elle a dû chercher des moyens et des lieux pour vendre des armes. C'est dans ce but que les industries d'armement aux Etats-Unis et en Europe se sont efforcées d'établir des points d'ancrage dans le monde, et tout particulièrement dans les zones riches qui ont les moyens d'acheter des armes.

Q: Quelles sont les solutions envisagées par le roi Hussein pour résoudre la crise du Golfe?

MB: Le roi Hussein s'est efforcé de trouver une solution dans le cadre de la reconnaissance des droits du peuple palestinien et de retour dans leur patrie des gens chassés de Palestine. Il est clair que les divisions entre les Etats arabes sont tel pour base ce problème. Si l'on suit cette idée, tous les autres problèmes peuvent être résolus après le règlement de la question palestinienne. Il faut aussi faire le lien entre le problème palestinien, la détentive est-ouest et l'industrie d'armement dans le monde. Lorsque l'industrie militaire occidentale a pris conscience que la détentive et la fin de la guerre froide allaient mettre fin aux conflits armés, elle a dû chercher des moyens et des lieux pour vendre des armes. C'est dans ce but que les industries d'armement aux Etats-Unis et en Europe se sont efforcées d'établir des points d'ancrage dans le monde, et tout particulièrement dans les zones riches qui ont les moyens d'acheter des armes.

Q: Quelles sont les solutions envisagées par le roi Hussein pour résoudre la crise du Golfe?

MB: Le roi Hussein s'est efforcé de trouver une solution dans le cadre de la reconnaissance des droits du peuple palestinien et de retour dans leur patrie des gens chassés de Palestine. Il est clair que les divisions entre les Etats arabes sont tel pour base ce problème. Si l'on suit cette idée, tous les autres problèmes peuvent être résolus après le règlement de la question palestinienne. Il faut aussi faire le lien entre le problème palestinien, la détentive est-ouest et l'industrie d'armement dans le monde. Lorsque l'industrie militaire occidentale a pris conscience que la détentive et la fin de la guerre froide allaient mettre fin aux conflits armés, elle a dû chercher des moyens et des lieux pour vendre des armes. C'est dans ce but que les industries d'armement aux Etats-Unis et en Europe se sont efforcées d'établir des points d'ancrage dans le monde, et tout particulièrement dans les zones riches qui ont les moyens d'acheter des armes.

Q: Quelles sont les solutions envisagées par le roi Hussein pour résoudre la crise du Golfe?

Sommet populaire arabe à Amman

## Briser le blocus autour de l'Irak

Durant trois jours, du 15 au 17 septembre derniers, Amman a été le lieu de rencontre de 120 représentants des différents partis politiques arabes, réunis pour discuter des moyens de soutenir l'Irak «face à l'offensive impérialo-sioniste». Une première dans la capitale jordanienne.

### PASSEZ-MOI MON FRANÇAIS

La rubrique de Flavia Romero

#### Touches parisiennes

Ave Egeria,

Ma pensée traîne encore en s'arrêtant sur certains détails de mon voyage qui me semble avoir été plus un pèlerinage qu'une période de vacances. Des vacances on attend de l'insouciance, alors que là, mes journées ont été importantes, remplies de sensations qui m'ont touchée profondément. C'est peut-être l'âge qui me fait voir les choses différemment, qui me fait regarder sous la peau de l'eau, qui me rend plus sensible à la «sacréité» de certaines rencontres. Et quand je dis rencontres, je ne parle pas seulement de celle avec les hommes, mais aussi avec les choses, les couleurs, les saveurs, les vibrations subtiles, puissantes et particulières à chaque terre où l'on passe. Je suis en France, terre sœur de mon pays, nourrie par le même sein, mais si différent! Chez nous les terrasses s'ouvrent vers le ciel et les arêtes des toits rouges unissent la terre à l'infini. Les murs s'insèrent dans l'espace en essayant de ne pas s'en laisser écraser, de garder une individualité plus ou moins particulière, une indiscipline qui parle d'hommes, de leurs vies à travers les siècles, de leurs choix. Ici l'homme ne tient pas compte de l'espace naturel, il ne se sent pas du tout écrasé par l'infini: il dessine l'espace, le crée et vous fait penser qu'au-delà il y a le néant, le zéro mathématique. Haussmann, génie de la géométrie descriptive, nous fait comprendre comment se traduisent dans la réalité les points de fuite d'un immense projet d'architecture, et l'incroyable pouvoir de suggestion qu'ils possèdent. Au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, que sa vie couvre tout entier, il tire un trait sur Paris et il recommande.

Chez nous, les murs ont l'humour changeante: ils pleurent avec la pluie, s'allument avec le soleil: ils vous parlent aussi du goût, de la culture, des hommes qui vivent derrière. Ici les murs sont les noms, quand même, sont évocateurs de tant d'Histoire, sont mis au garde-à-vous et muselés: habillés d'uniformes gris, chapeaux arondis gris foncé, très disciplinés, ils doivent surtout savoir être élégants gardes d'honneur silencieux, pour souligner et respecter cet espace incroyablement vaste dont, quand même, ils sont la cause et la raison d'être. Ils ne se laissent même pas enflammer par le soleil. Haussmann voit grand et veut que son Paris soit grand; il jongle avec la perspective et arrive à créer l'illusion, qui se traduit en sensation visuelle, de l'infini, tout en travaillant sur un plan de ville tout de même assez circonscrit.

Au risque de tomber dans le lieu commun le plus chanté, écrit, récité et pensé, je redirai, qui, encore une fois, que la Seine -ose scintiller et murmurer tout en glissant dans sa féminité insidieuse et sensuelle, pour jouer avec ces espaces si vastes, qu'elle traverse et accompagne en même temps.

J'ai vu tant de choses à Paris qu'il me faudrait tout un volume pour te les raconter. Je ne te parlerai que de celles vers lesquelles ma pensée va constamment. Et, là encore, c'est d'espaces que je veux te parler. Engouffrée dans les méandres d'un espace caché dans les profondeurs de la terre, le noir, éclairé par à-coups d'avanglantes scènes de vie, coule rapide autour de moi, avec son odeur caractéristique et me lâche sous le Monument. C'est la science fiction à l'état pur. Je me sens si petite sous cette masse incroyablement belle et lointaine de marbre et de vitres! Le Colisée est fait pour l'homme, l'Arche pour les Titans. Haussmann aurait compris Spreckelsen et l'aurait sûrement approuvé. Là aussi, l'architecte a jonglé avec la perspective. Le fait que le monument ne soit pas tout à fait perpendiculaire à l'axe de l'avenue Charles de Gaulle permet d'en découvrir la profondeur. J'ai envie de grimper les marches en m'aidant des mains et des pieds, sans regarder en haut. Dans certains temples, on ne pouvait pas regarder en face l'autorité qui y vivait et les Pythagoriciens ne pouvaient voir le visage du maître. Je sais que quand j'aurai gravi les marches, j'entendrai la VOIX et peut-être aurai-je accès à la présence voilée. Le vent est très fort, il fait de son mieux pour m'empêcher de monter et toujours ce vertige de marbre et de vitres plane sur moi. J'en ai le souffle coupé. Au bout des marches, les vestiges d'une toile qu'une araignée jalouse avait commencé à tisser pour essayer d'en envelopper l'Arche. Le vent l'a vite déséchée, et il n'en reste que quelques filaments déchirés et rongés. Des gardes, au premier palier, ne me trouvent pas digne d'entreprendre ma montée verticale vers le Sommet. Mon initiation n'est pas complète. J'en suis déçue et soulagée en même temps. Je m'éloigne lentement en marchant à reculons. J'en arrive pas à détacher mes yeux de l'Arche et... je m'aperçois qu'elle devient de plus en plus grande, imposante, tout en gagnant du terrain sur moi. Les grandes batisse qui l'entourent comme des esclaves complaisantes disparaissent selon les lois de la distance. L'Arche, elle, se fait si loin. Elle n'obéit qu'aux siennes. J'ai peur, je veux me retourner et courir à l'ombre connue, familière, réconfortante du vieil Arc de Triomphe, mais mes mouvements sont lents et empâts, comme si mes nerfs anesthésiés n'arrivaient pas à obeir aux ordres confus du cerveau. C'est un ami qui vient à mon secours, en me fermant les yeux tout en me faisant pivoter.

Ce que je te raconterai maintenant n'a rien à voir avec tout cela, mais j'en ai le cœur plein et il faut que je te le confie. J'ai été irrésistiblement attirée par une clochard. La vie l'a malmenée, étouffée. Elle marmonne sa rancune inefficace d'une voix rauque en parlant au trottoir et au caniveau. Elle ne possède, temporairement, que le carton sur lequel elle couche, et, dans un petit paquet, quelques cigarettes, une culotte de recharge et un infime morceau de savon. C'est ce souci qu'elle a de se laver, même mal, par des gestes dérisoires et aussi inefficaces que sa rancune, qui lui conserve, à mes yeux, une certaine dignité. Je la sens seur. Je voudrais la bercer dans mes bras, parce que moi j'ai eu beaucoup et si je suis au chaud, à l'abri, parfumée, conduisant une voiture, il se peut que j'aie tout cela grâce à des compromis qu'elle aurait refusés. Je me questionne, je me trouve nez-à-nez avec ma vérité et j'en tremble.

Vale, Egeria!

La «conférence des forces populaires arabes» s'est tenue à l'initiative de la coalition des partis de gauche jordaniens. Y ont participé des partis politiques d'Algérie, de Tunisie, du Maroc, du Soudan, d'Irak, de Libye, de Palestine, de Syrie, du Yémen, de Mauritanie et du Liban. Deux partis égyptiens ont envoyé des télexes précisant que les autorités de leur pays avaient interdit à leurs délégués de quitter l'aéroport du Caire. Deux figures ont fait sensation par leur participation à cette conférence: Georges Habash et Nayef Hawash, secrétaires généraux respectifs du Front Populaire et du Front Démocratique pour la libération de la Palestine (FPFL et FDLP). C'était la première fois depuis vingt ans qu'ils mettaient les pieds en Jordanie. A la fin de la conférence, les délégués - compris les deux dirigeants palestiniens - ont été reçus par le roi Hussein.

Les congressistes se sont mis d'accord sur la formation d'un «comité national permanent des forces populaires arabes», dont le siège sera à Amman et dont la tâche consistera à coordonner les activités des différents comités populaires arabes nationaux (créés dans certains pays depuis le début de la crise) contre l'agression impérialo-sioniste à l'égard de la nation arabe. Le comité devrait également défendre la démocratie et les droits de l'homme dans le monde arabe et soutenir l'OLP et l'Intifada.

Sur le plan pratique, la conférence a décidé d'organiser des collectes de soutien à l'Irak, de frapper les intérêts impérialistes dans les pays arabes, de boycotter les produits américains, de publier une brochure en langues étrangères destinée à expliquer la cause arabe à l'Occident, d'organiser, dans le même but, un colloque arabo-européen, de s'adresser aux soldats arabes dans la péninsule arabique pour les inciter à désobéir aux ordres de leurs gouvernements, d'organiser enfin des manifestations contre l'agression américaine.

Dernier point significatif: afin de garantir leur indépendance, les partis politiques arabes ont décidé de ne compter financièrement que sur eux-mêmes et sur le soutien populaire.

Suleiman Swiss

Jumelles parfaites

#### Identités à l'identique

Même quand des kilomètres séparent Tahani d'Hanadi, ce qui arrive rarement, chacune sait en permanence ce que sa sœur ressent, comme par télépathie. Dotées du même physique, des mêmes goûts et de la même personnalité, elles ont le sentiment de vivre une seule vie dans deux corps à peine distincts. Leur propre père ne parvient pas à les différencier l'une de l'autre. Ces deux jumelles partagent tout, de la chambre à coucher jusqu'aux projets d'avenir, et les anecdotes ne manquent pas.

«Un jour, à l'école, raconte Tahani, j'ai demandé deux fois de suite à sortir de la classe pour aller boire. Dix minutes plus tard, c'est ma sœur qui demande la même chose, mais la maîtresse lui refuse l'autorisation, pensant que nous sommes déjà sorties toutes les deux. Ma sœur a très soif et je le ressens à tel point que lorsque la cloche sonne nous allons toutes les deux nous désaltérer en même temps.»

Cette histoire n'étonne plus Tabani ni Hanadi: elles ont l'habileté que les adultes ou les camarades de leur âge n'arrivent pas à leur distinguer l'une de l'autre. Même leur père donne souvent deux fois la même explication à la même de ses deux filles, croyant s'adresser à la seconde. Les deux jumelles ne s'étonnent pas non plus de partager toujours les mêmes sentiments ou sensations. Elles savent très bien que lorsqu'une d'elles maigrira, l'autre aussi perd du poids, que leurs maladies sont souvent simultanées, que leurs goûts sont identiques: depuis toujours, elles s'habillent de la même façon, jouent avec les mêmes jouets, ont les mêmes activités extra-scolaires: piscine, piano, dont elles jouent exactement les mêmes morceaux, lecture: elles lisent toujours les mêmes livres.

A l'école les notes ne varient quasiment pas de l'une à l'autre et leur moyenne est identique. Elles sont même capables de s'aider pendant les examens, communiquant par la pensée sur tel ou tel exercice sans se voir ni se parler.

Tahani explique qu'elle n'est pas capable de faire quoi que ce soit si sa sœur n'est pas à côté d'elle. Elle ne peut ni travailler pour l'école, ni s'habiller, ni même manger. Sa sœur Hanadi, se sent perdue et craintive si Tahani est absente. «Nous ne nous sommes jamais disputées, confie l'une d'elles. Nous mangeons ensemble, nous dormons l'une à côté de l'autre, nous nous réveillons en même temps.» A tel point que leur mère envisage de les marier à des frères jumeaux pour limiter leur séparation et leur sentiment de vivre des vies trop différentes, ce qu'elles ne supporteraient pas.

«Je sais que je fais partie de ma sœur et qu'elle fait partie de moi», affirme Tahani. Dotées du même physique et de voix et de comportements identiques, elles ont le sentiment de ne faire qu'une. «Beaucoup de nos proches ne cherchent même plus à nous percevoir d'une manière distincte. Peu importe qu'ils s'adressent à l'une ou à l'autre puisque nous nous représentons mutuellement.»

Horizontalement.

1: devoir; 2: elles malmenées toutes à Rome; 3: négation; dessin; latin; grec; 4: allonger; infinitif; 5: conduisent; 6: nattes; 7: dieu du soleil; au bout du sein; 8: tirer du lait; Ecole Nationale d'Administration; 9: se rendront; 10: on la demande aux enfants boudreurs; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligation; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou; 9: triste; ENA; 10: roulé; 11: rie; et.

Horizontalement.

1: obligeant; 2: routes; 3: si; in; père; 4: édifice; er; 5: méprisent; 6: tristes; 7: R; 8: tétou;

## World Bank forecasts war in Gulf could double oil price

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — War in the Mideast could push oil prices to \$65 a barrel this year and next, the World Bank said Friday in predicting that oil would cost \$30-\$40 a barrel over the next five years.

If efforts to defuse the existing crisis fail and war breaks out in the Middle East, Iraqi, Kuwaiti and Saudi oil fields could suffer long-lasting damage, effectively removing up to 10 million barrels a day from the world market, according to a report of the organization's International Economics Department.

"World oil prices would rise to unprecedented levels in 1990 and 1991, and would remain at \$30-\$40 a barrel for another five years or so," the report said.

The report, dated Sept. 12, was given to reporters Friday.

With the estimate came a chart of oil prices. It showed the price of a war situation rising to \$65, dropping to about \$45 in 1992 and then more slowly to the \$20 level by the year 2000. That is about where the price was before Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2.

The bank said that under these conditions consuming countries would act strongly to cut their use of oil by conservation, increased efficiency and the use of other fuels.

"Shelved alternative energy projects would be dusted off and implemented, and petroleum exploration and development would reach new heights," the report said.

But the West's oil "watchdog," the 21-nation International Energy Agency (IEA), said Friday that its Paris-based secretariat was not at present proposing to draw on government strategic oil stocks or introduce measures to curb demand.

The IEA board of governors meets in Paris Sept. 28 for the third time since Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2.

On the crude oil supply front, OPEC is making up at least three million barrels daily of some four million lost from Iraq and Kuwait, industry executives report.

The war scenario was one of five developed by the bank's experts. The others were summarized as "rapid return to normal."

## Peru lowers import tariffs

LIMA, Peru (AP) — The government Friday reduced import duties as part of its programme to eliminate hyperinflation and open up the economy to foreign competition.

Imported products will be charged duties of 15, 25 or 50 per cent, according to a decree published in the official newspaper El Peruano.

Under the previous structure, the maximum tariff was 150 per cent. With additional taxes, a product under the old structure could have cost up to 214 per cent to import.

### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Saturday, September 22, 1990  
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell		
U.S. dollar	659.0	663.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	481.7
British pound	1214.9	1222.2	Dutch guilder	370.5
Deutschmark	417.4	419.9	Swedish crown	114.0
Swiss franc	496.4	501.4	Italian lire (for 100)	56.1
French franc	124.8	125.5	Belgian franc (for 10)	203.1
				204.3

## Turkey predicts bumper harvest

ANKARA (R) — Turkey will have bumper harvests this year after drought hit agricultural production last year, Agriculture Minister Lutfullah Kayalar said Friday.

The all-time record was just about \$40 in 1980 amid panic-buying triggered by the Iranian revolution and the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran Gulf war.

Although nominal prices are getting back close to that peak again now, inflation has eroded the real value of the barrel.

But former Saudi oil minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani says that if war does break out oil could go to \$60. Economists say that, in real terms, this would be close to the 1980 peak.

But there is a shortage of refining capacity to process the

## BRAZIL LIQUIDATES STATE BANKS, LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

BRASILIA (AP) — The government ordered the closing and liquidation of four state banks

and four official lending companies for "serious irregularities," the Brazilian central bank said Friday.

The decision affected the official state banks of Paraiba, Piaui and Rio Grande do Norte and the real-estate lending companies linked to those banks — the government savings bank of Goias state, and a credit agency of the Rio Grande do Norte state bank.

"In each one, serious irregularities were found that compromised the institution's financial health," central bank spokesman Pedro Kleberg told the AP.

The central bank did not give details. Gazeta Mercantil, Brazil's most respected financial daily newspaper, said the Bank of Piaui alone had an estimated \$50 million in uncovered debts.

The states of Paraiba, Piaui

## Chase Manhattan Bank announces 5,000 job cuts

NEW YORK (R) — Chase Manhattan Corp., reflecting serious problems facing the U.S. banking industry, said Friday it would slash 5,000 jobs and expected to lose about \$625 million in the third quarter.

The second-largest U.S. banking company announced that the loss would include an anticipated \$350 million restructuring cost. The company also announced it plans to set aside \$650 million for potential loan losses, largely because of its deteriorating commercial real estate portfolio.

A spokesman earlier Friday said rumors the bank was having liquidity problems were "absolutely false."

The cuts were much deeper than anticipated in June, when Chase said it would have to trim \$300 million in annual costs. Industry analysts had predicted about 3,000 job cuts.

Chase said it would cut its quarterly stock dividend to 30 cents, down from 62 cents, giving

investors an annual yield of about nine per cent based on Friday's stock price.

The announcement was the latest sign of problems in the U.S. banking industry, which has been hit by a severe slump in the real estate market and shaky loans to Third World debtors.

Chase said that as part of its restructuring it planned to dispose of low-yielding loans and investment securities.

The company said that about 1,600 employees accepted a voluntary separation offer last month. Chase said its overseas cutback would account for more than half the write off and about 1,600 of the total jobs. The company said it would gain \$117 million from the sale of its Frankfort office building, which it said closed last week.

Chase predicted a fourth-quarter net profit of more than \$140 million after setting aside \$170 million to \$200 million for loan losses.

## Nicaragua plans to fire 25,000 state employees

MANAGUA (R) — The Nicaraguan government Friday unveiled an anti-inflation plan that calls for the firing of 25,000 of the country's 115,000 state employees over the next three months.

"We've got to grab the bull by the horns," said Economy Minister Silvio de Franco in announcing details of the plan. "We can't continue fooling ourselves."

He said that if measures were not taken soon, inflation now running at an annual rate of 3,000 per cent would accelerate.

De Franco said the government plans to let go 15,000 bureaucrats and employees of state firms and 10,000 members of the armed forces as part of a plan to bring the fiscal deficit under control by the end of the year. The deficit is the chief source of the country's inflation.

The meeting was boycotted by unions affiliated with the leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), which has opposed large-scale firings and said the government is selling the country to the International Monetary Fund.

Chamorro took office in April, ending 10 years of Sandinista rule.

The government will try to aid the fired workers through

labour-intensive public works projects, promoting small businesses and temporary employment payments, he said.

The economic plan was detailed at a meeting of government, union and private sector officials called by the administration of President Violeta Chamorro to reach a consensus on how best to stabilize the economy and cut the deficit, which was about \$12 million in August alone.

The meeting was boycotted by unions affiliated with the leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), which has opposed large-scale firings and said the government is selling the country to the International Monetary Fund.

Chamorro took office in April, ending 10 years of Sandinista rule.

That is marked contrast to the less than one per cent increase during the Iran-Iraq war when

more than 500 merchant ships of various nationalities were caught in the hostilities, the agents said.

"People in London think it's war out here. It's not warranted," said Deputy General Manager Bader Wahidi of the Bahrain-based Arab Insurance Group.

"During the Iran-Iraq war there was no cover. Now we have a tremendous military cover by the foreign forces," Wahidi said.

"Given the amount of security with regard to the presence of foreign forces, I believe that the

rest of the system enjoys perfect health," Eris said.

The central bank did not give details. Gazeta Mercantil, Brazil's most respected financial daily newspaper, said the Bank of Piaui alone had an estimated \$50 million in uncovered debts.

The states of Paraiba, Piaui

and Rio Grande do Norte are in Brazil's poor northeast region. Goias is in the rural midwest, where the federal district of Brasilia is located.

The decision affected the official state banks of Paraiba, Piaui and Rio Grande do Norte and the real-estate lending companies linked to those banks — the government savings bank of Goias state, and a credit agency of the Rio Grande do Norte state bank.

"In each one, serious irregularities were found that compromised the institution's financial health," central bank spokesman Pedro Kleberg told the AP.

The central bank did not give details. Gazeta Mercantil, Brazil's most respected financial daily newspaper, said the Bank of Piaui alone had an estimated \$50 million in uncovered debts.

The states of Paraiba, Piaui

and Rio Grande do Norte are in Brazil's poor northeast region. Goias is in the rural midwest, where the federal district of Brasilia is located.

The decision affected the official state banks of Paraiba, Piaui and Rio Grande do Norte and the real-estate lending companies linked to those banks — the government savings bank of Goias state, and a credit agency of the Rio Grande do Norte state bank.

"In each one, serious irregularities were found that compromised the institution's financial health," central bank spokesman Pedro Kleberg told the AP.

The central bank did not give details. Gazeta Mercantil, Brazil's most respected financial daily newspaper, said the Bank of Piaui alone had an estimated \$50 million in uncovered debts.

The states of Paraiba, Piaui

and Rio Grande do Norte are in Brazil's poor northeast region. Goias is in the rural midwest, where the federal district of Brasilia is located.

The decision affected the official state banks of Paraiba, Piaui and Rio Grande do Norte and the real-estate lending companies linked to those banks — the government savings bank of Goias state, and a credit agency of the Rio Grande do Norte state bank.

"In each one, serious irregularities were found that compromised the institution's financial health," central bank spokesman Pedro Kleberg told the AP.

The central bank did not give details. Gazeta Mercantil, Brazil's most respected financial daily newspaper, said the Bank of Piaui alone had an estimated \$50 million in uncovered debts.

The states of Paraiba, Piaui

and Rio Grande do Norte are in Brazil's poor northeast region. Goias is in the rural midwest, where the federal district of Brasilia is located.

The decision affected the official state banks of Paraiba, Piaui and Rio Grande do Norte and the real-estate lending companies linked to those banks — the government savings bank of Goias state, and a credit agency of the Rio Grande do Norte state bank.

"In each one, serious irregularities were found that compromised the institution's financial health," central bank spokesman Pedro Kleberg told the AP.

The central bank did not give details. Gazeta Mercantil, Brazil's most respected financial daily newspaper, said the Bank of Piaui alone had an estimated \$50 million in uncovered debts.

The states of Paraiba, Piaui

and Rio Grande do Norte are in Brazil's poor northeast region. Goias is in the rural midwest, where the federal district of Brasilia is located.

The decision affected the official state banks of Paraiba, Piaui and Rio Grande do Norte and the real-estate lending companies linked to those banks — the government savings bank of Goias state, and a credit agency of the Rio Grande do Norte state bank.

"In each one, serious irregularities were found that compromised the institution's financial health," central bank spokesman Pedro Kleberg told the AP.

The central bank did not give details. Gazeta Mercantil, Brazil's most respected financial daily newspaper, said the Bank of Piaui alone had an estimated \$50 million in uncovered debts.

The states of Paraiba, Piaui

and Rio Grande do Norte are in Brazil's poor northeast region. Goias is in the rural midwest, where the federal district of Brasilia is located.

The decision affected the official state banks of Paraiba, Piaui and Rio Grande do Norte and the real-estate lending companies linked to those banks — the government savings bank of Goias state, and a credit agency of the Rio Grande do Norte state bank.

"In each one, serious irregularities were found that compromised the institution's financial health," central bank spokesman Pedro Kleberg told the AP.

The central bank did not give details. Gazeta Mercantil, Brazil's most respected financial daily newspaper, said the Bank of Piaui alone had an estimated \$50 million in uncovered debts.

The states of Paraiba, Piaui

and Rio Grande do Norte are in Brazil's poor northeast region. Goias is in the rural midwest, where the federal district of Brasilia is located.

The decision affected the official state banks of Paraiba, Piaui and Rio Grande do Norte and the real-estate lending companies linked to those banks — the government savings bank of Goias state, and a credit agency of the Rio Grande do Norte state bank.

"In each one, serious irregularities were found that compromised the institution's financial health," central bank spokesman Pedro Kleberg told the AP.

The central bank did not give details. Gazeta Mercantil, Brazil's most respected financial daily newspaper, said the Bank of Piaui alone had an estimated \$50 million in uncovered debts.

The states of Paraiba, Piaui

and Rio Grande do Norte are in Brazil's poor northeast region. Goias is in the rural midwest, where the federal district of Brasilia is located.

The decision affected the official state banks of Paraiba, Piaui and Rio Grande do Norte and the real-estate lending companies linked to those banks — the government savings bank of Goias state, and a credit agency of the Rio Grande do Norte state bank.

"In each one, serious irregularities were found that compromised the institution's financial health," central bank spokesman Pedro Kleberg told the AP.

The central bank did not give details. Gazeta Mercantil, Brazil's most respected financial daily newspaper, said the Bank of Piaui alone had an estimated \$50 million in uncovered debts.

The states of Paraiba, Piaui

and Rio Grande do Norte are in Brazil's poor northeast region. Goias is in the rural midwest, where the federal district of Brasilia is located.

The decision affected the official state banks of Paraiba, Piaui and Rio Grande do Norte and the real-estate lending companies linked to those banks — the government savings bank of Goias state, and a credit agency of the Rio Grande do Norte state bank.

"In each one, serious irregularities were found that compromised the institution's financial health," central bank spokesman Pedro Kleberg told the AP.

The central bank did not give details. Gazeta Mercantil, Brazil's most respected financial daily newspaper, said the Bank of Piaui alone had an estimated \$50 million in uncovered debts.

The states of Paraiba, Piaui

and Rio Grande do Norte are in Brazil's poor northeast region. Goias is in the rural midwest, where the federal district of Brasilia is located.

The decision affected the official state banks of Paraiba, Piaui and Rio Grande do Norte and the real-estate lending companies linked to those banks — the government savings bank of Goias state, and a credit agency of the Rio Grande do Norte state bank.

"In each one, serious irregularities were found that compromised the institution's financial health," central bank spokesman Pedro Kleberg told the AP.

## Liberians agree on ceasefire

ABIDJAN (R) — A ceasefire in the Liberian civil war was to begin at 1200 GMT Saturday, a spokesman for the main rebel leader Charles Taylor said.

Koulin Evariste, a spokesman for Taylor in neighbouring Ivory Coast, said the ceasefire agreement was reached at a meeting between Taylor and Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, in Liberia earlier this week.

"It was agreed during that meeting that there would be a ceasefire today," Evariste said by telephone from his home in Danane, in northwestern Ivory Coast.

A spokesman for Taylor's main rival, breakaway rebel leader Prince Johnson, told the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in a telephone call that Johnson also had agreed to a ceasefire.

U.S. diplomatic sources in Ivory Coast said Saturday they could not provide information about plans for a ceasefire that may have been worked out during Cohen's meeting with Taylor Wednesday and with Johnson in the Liberian capital Monrovia Tuesday.

Evariste said one of the main reasons Taylor had agreed to stop

fighting was in order to meet the rival rebel leader, whom Taylor claimed to have killed more than a month ago.

"The man claiming to be Prince Johnson is not Prince Johnson," Evariste said. "Prince Johnson was killed a month ago."

Reporters who were in Monrovia at the time Taylor claimed to have killed his rival said Johnson was alive and unharmed.

Evariste said he was optimistic that talks between the competing rebel groups could begin soon in a neutral country yet to be chosen.

He said he hoped the United States would play a major role in any talks to bring peace to the country founded by freed American slaves in 1847.

"With the United States involved, we can have peace," he said.

He said Sierra Leone, which served as the venue for several rounds of unsuccessful peace talks, would not be acceptable because of that country's involvement in the five-nation West African peace force now in Liberia.

He also rejected Gambia, whose President Dawda Jawara is president of the regional Econ-

omic Community of West African States which sent the peacekeepers to Liberia, and Guinea, which had close ties to the late President Samuel Doe.

Evariste said he did not expect the remnants of Doe's government, now under the control of General David Nimley, to be a major factor in any effort to bring an end to the nine-month-long civil war, which has degenerated into one of Africa's bloodiest tribal wars in years.

He said the main concern of Doe's remaining supporters was to evacuate remaining members of his Krahn tribe to safety outside the capital Monrovia.

Meanwhile diplomats and military sources said Friday a Nigerian general appointed to command ground operations of the West African peacekeeping force in Liberia will find it hard to end fighting in the capital Monrovia.

Nigerian sources in Freetown said Major-General Joshua Dogonyaro faced the same political and practical problems as Ghanaian General Arnold Quainoo, who has commanded the force since it landed in Monrovia a month ago.

A Nigerian government spokesman in Lagos said Dogonyaro, a former member of Nigeria's Supreme Armed Forces Ruling Council, has been appointed to restructure the five-nation force called ECOMOG.

News of his appointment

appeared to mean that he had replaced Quainoo as commander of the 4,000-strong force of troops from Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Gambia.

But the Nigerian spokesman, Yusufu Mamman, said later that Quainoo retained overall command.

He said Dogonyaro would run the ground operations of ECOMOG, formed to impose a ceasefire in the civil war that has torn Liberia apart for the past nine months.

"Quainoo remains ECOMOG commander," Mamman told Reuters. "He has neither resigned nor been sacked."

There was no statement about Dogonyaro's appointment from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which set up the force last month.

Diplomats in Lagos said the ECOMOG commander had to be a Ghanaian under the rules setting up the force.

## Attackers kill 3 blacks, derail train in South African unrest

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Attackers killed three blacks and derailed a train coach in South African political violence, but a security clampdown kept most black townships quiet, police said Saturday.

The victims included a pregnant woman and a policeman. The train carriage went off the tracks after it was stoned.

Townships around Johannesburg, a focus of factional fighting in recent weeks, remained calm Saturday, and police said a week-long lull was partly due to operation "iron fist" ordered last weekend by President F.W. de Klerk.

De Klerk starts a U.S. visit this weekend seeking to improve relations with Washington after years of friction. He and anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela plan talks to create a non-racial democracy in South Africa.

More than 750 people have died in an eruption of fighting between members of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party and those of Mandela's African National Congress (ANC) in the past six weeks.

## Aquino vows not to quit despite looming unrest

MANILA (R) — President Corazon Aquino vowed Saturday not to resign despite threats by labour groups to launch a general strike in protest against the government's raising of petrol prices.

"Our critics tell us that President Aquino will not last much longer. I vow that I will not resign and will stay in office until the end of my term" in 1992, Aquino said in speech in Manila.

Aquino said her government could thwart any attempt by army rebels to use the price increases as a rallying point to launch a coup attempt.

"We have to defend democracy from those who want to grab power by force. We have to be united and must believe in the capacity of the Filipino to triumph over all the difficulties facing us today," she said.

Labour groups led by the May 1 Movement and the New Nationalist Alliance said Saturday they would launch a nationwide strike Monday to protest against the increase in petrol prices by an average of 32 per

cent.

Officials said the increase would spur inflation and lead to higher unemployment.

Military camps were placed on alert following threats by army rebels to launch a coup against Aquino, whom they accuse of inept leadership and tolerating corruption among her relatives and political allies.

The Philippines, which does not produce its own oil, has been badly affected by steep rises in oil prices caused by the Gulf crisis. The government is also hard pressed to find work for thousands of Philippine workers who lost jobs in the Gulf.

A string of natural disasters this year has further hobbled the economy. A drought damaged crop production early this year and a devastating earthquake in July toppled buildings and factories across large parts of the main island of Luzon.

Five typhoons in five weeks have flooded large parts of Manila and nearby provinces, hampering rehabilitation efforts in earthquake-damaged areas.

## Bulgarian Socialists warn of right-wing extremists

SOFIA (R) — Bulgaria's former Communist Party, faced with flagging public confidence despite its election victory, met Saturday to plan its future amid warnings that right-wing forces were plotting against it.

More than 1,300 members of the renamed Socialist Party (BSP) converged on Sofia for a congress in their smoke-blackened party headquarters, damaged in an arson attack last month.

"A spectre of neo-fascism is haunting the streets of Sofia and bigger towns," BSP leader Alexander Lilov told the opening session of the congress.

Although the main congress hall and surrounding corridors seemed to have survived the Aug. 26 riot and fire, delegates had to enter the building through makeshift doors and a smoke-stained entrance hall.

"We do not have the moral right to hold our congress anywhere else except here, within these charred walls," Lilov said. Bulgaria's Communists, who changed their name after ousting hardline leader Todor Zhivkov last year, managed to avoid the fate of former Communist parties elsewhere in Eastern Europe and swept to victory in free elections last June.

But Western diplomats and opposition leaders in Sofia say worsening shortages of food, fuel and other basic goods have eroded the party's support.

Despite repeated overtures to the dissident-led opposition to form a coalition, the socialists were forced Thursday to go it alone with a single-party government.

Some diplomats say rifts between Liberals and older hardliners within the party might also cause a split at the congress.

## Soviets to open most nuclear sites for inspection

VIENNA (AP) — The Soviet Union has agreed to open up most of its non-military nuclear sites to international inspection and to set up an International Nuclear Research Centre near the site of the Chernobyl disaster.

According to the agreement, international research teams at the Pripyat Centre in the western Republic of Ukraine will work with Soviet scientists on developing large-scale decontamination techniques and compiling full health data on the local population.

The agreement was signed by Soviet, Ukrainian and Belarusian delegates attending International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) 34th general conference. About 300 delegates attended the meeting of the United Nations agency. A total of 113 nations are members of the IAEA.

The nuclear accident at Chernobyl in April 1986 killed at least 31 people and spewed radioactive waste across much of the world.

The full extent of the damage around the plant is still unknown. Some reports have said hundreds of those who worked to clean up the site have since died.

During the conference, South Africa offered to sign the non-proliferation treaty that would commit it to not making or possessing nuclear weapons, once other countries in southern Africa did the same.

The decision, adopted at a late-night cabinet meeting Friday, requires a constitutional amendment to extend federal rule of the state, in effect since May 1987.

Prime Minister V.P. Singh, who favoured an election to restate a local government, failed to reach a consensus among the parties allied to his National Front government.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said the government will convene a special session of parliament on Oct. 1 to amend the constitution to sanction a further six-month extension of federal rule, formally known as president's rule.

Under Indian law, the federal government may proclaim a state of emergency and take over a state's administration for up to three years by seeking the approval of parliament every six months.

Each extension beyond three years requires a constitutional amendment passed by a two-thirds majority.

Friday's decision was taken after prolonged consultations between Singh's minority National Front, its leftist and rightist allies and the largest opposition group, the Congress Party.

The front's allies said the situation in Punjab was not conducive for the polls. Former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress Party left its position unclear.

Congress' support is necessary to push through the amendment. If the proposed legislation fails, the government will have to announce a polling date before Oct. 6.

The local parties in Punjab oppose federal rule, but some factions have indicated they would boycott any election unless the federal government grants more autonomy to the Sikh territory.

Some diplomats say rifts between Liberals and older hardliners within the party might also cause a split at the congress.

Bywater's book, *The Man Who Invented the Pacific War*, went on sale this month in England. It is to appear in the United States in February under the title: *The Man Who Knew Too Much: How Hector C. Bywater Invented the Great Pacific War*.

Bywater was a British secret agent in Germany who later became a leading expert on the world's navies in the pre-jet age, when national strength was measured in battleship tonnage.

From 1920 to 1940, he wrote for newspapers and magazines on both sides of the Atlantic and published several books.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

Honan presents exhaustive research carried out in Europe, the United States and Japan intended to show that Bywater's writings profoundly influenced Japanese strategists led by Yamamoto.

The Great Pacific War was translated into Japanese and for a time was required reading for Japanese navy officers. It also inspired Japanese imitations that switched endings and had the Japanese winning the war.

Yamamoto spent a year at Harvard University in 1919 and returned to the United States as naval attaché.

Back in Japan, Yamamoto in a lecture "adopted Bywater's ideas

as his own," Honan says, and in 1941 threatened to resign with his entire staff to force the general staff to accept his plan "to eradicate the American naval presence" in mid-Pacific at the start of the war.

This was precisely Bywater's conception, and Yamamoto enhanced it with massed aircraft carriers and their planes, "the daring tactical innovation" of Japanese naval air chief Minoru Genda, Honan contends.

Yamamoto followed Bywater "so assiduously in both overall strategy and specific tactics at

Pearl Harbour attack inspired by novel

WASHINGTON (AP) — The admiral who planned Japan's 1941 surprise attack on Pearl Harbour got the idea from a British novel, says a new book examining U.S. and Japanese strategy early in World War II.

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who insisted on the attack that destroyed much of the United States' Pacific Fleet at its base, based his strategy on a book that had Washington buzzing when he was Japanese naval attaché here in 1926-28, says author William H. Honan.

The 1925 novel, *The Great Pacific War* by Hector C. Bywater, begins with a surprise Japanese attack in 1931 that wipes out much of the U.S. Asiatic fleet.

Honan's book, *The Man Who Invented the Pacific War*, went on sale this month in England. It is to appear in the United States in February under the title: *The Man Who Knew Too Much: How Hector C. Bywater Invented the Great Pacific War*.

Bywater was a British secret agent in Germany who later became a leading expert on the world's navies in the pre-jet age, when national strength was measured in battleship tonnage.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.

It was more than coincidence that the course of the war was predicted in Bywater's novel, says Honan, currently the New York Times' chief cultural correspondent.